The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1900. NO. 19

LOCAL NOTES.

—August 1st.

—P. O. S. of A. convention and basket picnic at Mapleton next Friday.

—Mrs. John D. McDonald and daughter, Emma, are visiting friends at Lewistown.

—Roy Gillam, of Tyrone, was recently circulating among his numerous Mapleton friends.

—George Godard is having the appearance of his residence improved by a coat of paint.

—Frank O'Connor and wife attended the picnic at Clear Ridge, Fulton county, last Saturday.

—For men's dress suits, shoes, hats, shirts, etc., it will pay to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, Pa.

—Wm. Reed & Sons call attention to some special prices on shirt waists in their adv. Look it up.

—W. H. Brought last week moved his family from the Weimer place in Union township to Mill Creek.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—J. Lee Rex has secured a position as brakeman on the middle division and entered upon his duties last week.

—Mrs. H. C. Bratton and daughter, of Harrisburg, were recent guests of her father and friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Bell Bookhammer, of Tyrone, has been enjoying a brief recreation among friends in and about Mapleton.

—Allison Heeter, of Altoona, is making a brief visit to Mapleton. The old home is very close to Mr. Heeter's heart.

—Mrs. W. H. Haslett and daughter, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Mrs. H.'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lamberson.

—Mrs. G. M. Spanogle, of Huntingdon, spent a day of the past week in Mapleton with her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Hack.

—John G. Gillam's family and J. S. Hicks' family spent Sunday at the hospitable home of R. P. Smith in Smith's valley.

—J. L. Hetrick has purchased of A. B. Smith the Parker farm in Smith valley and to-day is moving his family thereto.

—Calvin Stubbs, wife and daughter and John Stubbs and wife spent Sunday at the home of James Latherow, in Clay township.

—Miss Grace Oakman, of Smithfield, is spending a few days with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dell in Mapleton.

—McCarl's liniment is good for man or beast. It quickly brings relief when applied to aches, pains, sprains, cuts or bruises. Try it.

—Prof. J. G. Dell, of Huntingdon, who has been taking a special course in pedagogy at Wooster, Ohio, returned home last Saturday.

—At W. G. Ewing's, Mt. Union, you can get dress plaids as low as 5 cents per yard and all wool 36 inch dress goods at 25 cents per yard.

—A box of salve is a requsite in every household. When buying get McCarl's ointment which has healing properties unequaled by any other salve.

—Oscar Quarry, of Hare's valley, who had been employed a Jeanette, returned home Sunday evening on account of ill health. We hope he may speedily improve.

—Calvin Shore, of Clay township, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. John Greenland, in this place. He is accompanied by his two granddaughters, Misses Naomi and Lizzie Newman.

—F. D. Heeter, of Altoona, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton. He informs us he has resigned his position as lineman for the Western Union company and has accepted a similar position with the Pennsylvania Railroad company, with headquarters at Tyrone. He expects to move his family to Tyrone in the near future.

—The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—G. W. Wright last week lost a pair of check lines in Mapleton or on the Hare's valley road between Mapleton and Alvin Decker's. He offers a suitable reward for the return of them to himself or to A. B. Gillam.

—Miss Glenn, an accomplished lady of Pueblo, Colorado, is visiting among friends in this section. She expects to leave to-morrow for Ocean Grove, New Jersey, where she will spend a couple of weeks before returning to her western home.

—Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Kipple, is visiting among her may friends in and about Mapleton. Yesterday her father, George Miller, took her and her two sisters Mrs. G. W. Morgan and Miss Annie Miller to Shirley township to visit George Beaty's family.

—John P. Smith, of Smith valley, upon his return home from Mapleton Monday evening, had a severe attack of heart trouble to which he has been subject for some years. We are informed that his condition is somewhat precarious.

—Why not get rid of that hacking cough before it runs into something more serious? McCarl's Cough Syrup is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds croup and all irritations and inflamations of the throat or chest. Price 25 cents per bottle.

—Rev. Harry Sprague, pastor of the Baptist church at Hadden Heights, New Jersey, was the guest of his cousin. Rev. Henry Treverton, Sunday and Monday. Sunday evening he occupied the pulpit in the M. E. church and preached an interesting sermon.

—A coaching party consisting of Misses Mae Swope, Mable Swope, Blanche Smith and Harper Swope and Newton Smith started from Trough Creek valley last Thursday to visit friends near Shepherdstown, West Virginia. We hope they may have a pleasant trip.

—Burglars effected an entrance into the home of W. E. Kough at Mount Union last Sunday night. They were frightened away by Mrs. Kough firing three shots at them and in their haste to depart left the booty they had collected in the house. It is a pity the shots were not effective.

—A large number of Mapleton people attended the ball games played at Huntingdon last Friday and Saturday between the Nebraska Indians and the Huntingdon team. The prevailing opinion among our base ball authorities is that at no time were the Huntingdon boys a match for the red men.

—John W. Fisher, of Newport, Tennessee, contributes an interesting desciptive letter to this issue of the ITEM. Mr. Fisher's boyhood days were spent at Saltillo, this county, at which place he mastered the details of the tanning business. He is now engaged in business for himself at Newport and is prospering.

—You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. J. G. Gillam will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reliable.

—J. E. McNeal, who lives on the John Spangler farm in Trough Creek valley, while making hay came across a partridge's nest in which he found thirteen partridge eggs and a hen egg. On July 14th he again visited the nest and found the mother partridge had hatched out a fine large chick from the hen egg. On Sunday, July 22nd, he again visited the nest and found the chick, which was then at least eight days old, was still alive and apparently thriving under the old partridge's care. Mr. McNeal is responsible for these facts and vouches for the truth of them.

—During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor, of Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Last Saturday evening at 8 o'clock Roy Ellsworth, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Palmer, died at their home in this place of dysentery. The child was born May 31, 1900, hence was aged one month and 27 days. In that time the parents and four sisters had become deeply attached to the little stranger. The remains were interred at Mount Union last Sunday evening, services conducted by Rev. Henry Treverton, being held at the home. The bereaved family have our sympathy. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer very much appreciate the kindness shown them by friends and neighbors during their affliction.

—Friday of this week the semi-annual convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon county, will be held at Mapleton. The convention will convene in the hall at 9 o'clock. The same day the order will hold a basket picnic at Riverside Park. In the afternoon W. B. Simpson, esq., of Huntingdon, will deliver an address at the park. Other speakers have been invited and are expected to be present. Music for the occasion will be furnished by the Mapleton band. All well disposed persons are cordially invited to attend the picnic and hear the principles of the order and timely topics discussed.

—Thursday morning, July 26, 1900, at 5.25 o'clock, Ruth Alice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dysart, died at the home of the parents in this place of cholera infantum and dysentery. She was born in Mapleton July 8, 1899, and was aged 1 year and 18 days. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery last Friday evening, services conducted by Rev. D. H. Campbell being held at the house. Mr. and Mrs. Dysart's remaining daughter and son have been close to the point of death during the past week from the same complaint and as we go to press but little hope is entertained of the recovery of either. The ITEM extends sympathy the bereaved parents and hopes they may be spared the pain of further bereavement.

—The wolf in the fable put on sheep's clothing because if he traveled on his own reputation he couldn't accomplish his purpose. Counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve couldn't sell their worthless salves on their merits, so they put them up in boxes and wrappers like DeWitt's. Look out for them. Take only DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures piles and all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Deeds Entered for Record.

George E. Brode and wife to Abraham Brode, property in Tod township. Consideration $350.

B. F. Godard, Clerk O. C., et al. to Julia Hefright, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2650.

J. Calvin Mierley and wife to Fannie E. Cunningham, property in Porter township. Consideration $250.

Thomas J. Temple and wife to Isaac C. Temple, property in Petersburg. Consideration $50.

John Duff to Mordecai Duff, property in Jackson township. Consideration $3750.

Mary E. Orbison et al. to The Penna. R. R. Co., property in Oneida township. Consideration $75.

R. Allison Miller et al. to The Penna. R. R. Co., property in Huntingdon. Consideration $40,000.

Isaac Taylor and wife to Daniel C. Appleby, property in Mount Union. Considerasion $132.

Michael J. Martin to William W. Reed, property in Dudley. Consideration $175.

Patrick Harrington and wife to William W. Reed, property in Dudley. Consideration $450.

—It will surprise you to experience the benefit obtained by using thedainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, MRS. GEO. F. BURDICK, Liberty, R. I. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

REDUCED RATES TO DETROIT VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Account Knights of Pythias, Biennial Conclave.

For the Biennial Conclave, Knights of Pythias, at Detroit, August 27 to September 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26 and 27, good to return between August 28 and September 5, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Detroit not later than September 1, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 14, inclusive. 8-1-3t

—Chinese are dangerous enemies, for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all-healing witch hazel they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REDUCED RATES TO CHICAGO VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Account G. A. R. Encampment.

On account of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Chicago, August 27-31, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line to Chicago, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26 and 27, good to return until August 31, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Chicago prior to noon of September 2, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive. 8-1-3t

—Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspepstics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures all stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

REDUCED RATES TO PITTSBURG

Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Prohibition State Convention to be held at Pittsburg August 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Pittsburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania at rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate twenty-five cents). Tickets to be sold and good going August 6, 7 and 8, and to return until August 9, inclusive. 7-25-2t

—You will never find any other pills so prompt and so pleasant as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Fresh Meat at Low Prices.

Roast, 9 cents per pound; boiling beef 7 cents; sirloin or round steak 10 cents per pound. Honest weight and good meat. Your patronage solicited.

E. H. WELKER.

Beautiful Sea Shells Free.

Since coming north I have received many inquiries for sea shells, and now I will say, yes, I can send shells to any one who wants them, for I have some beautiful ones from the West Indies. I will send a dozen different kinds of shells, no two alike, to anyone who sends a stamp for postage, and will also send a dozen or more brilliant scarlet sea peas from the Bahama Islands if you wish them. Anyone is welcome to send for these pretty things from the sea shore who sends postage. MRS. F. A. WARNER, Pontiac, Mich.

Letter from Tennessee.

A number of your readers may appreciate a word from one who once lived in the territory of the ITEM for a quarter of a century, but seven years ago cast his fortune with the "Mountain Crackers" of East Tennessee.

My dwelling place is Newport, Cocke, Co., Tennessee, midway between the Virginia and Georgia lines and twenty-one miles from the North Carolina line on the west of the great mountain system known as the Blue Ridge which is composed of several ranges making a width of 100 miles and extending from Georgia to and into New York state. At this point the French Broad, Notachucky and Big Pigeon rivers unite after having cut through a hundred miles of mountains at right angles and draining the entire western portion of North Carolina. The mountain peaks are high, some reaching 6700 feet above sea level, or twice the height of Jack's mountain. In this county the altitudes range from 800 feet to 6700 feet, giving us a varied climate and enables us to raise quite a variety of products in cereals and fruits. The mountain sides are very fertile and are especially good for fruits. The farm crops in the valleys are corn, wheat and oats, but corn is king. The wheat crop is very good this year. The writer expects twenty bushels to the acre from his sixty acres harvested. Horses, mules and oxen are used for farming and hauling and all three may sometimes be seen hitched in one team. The farmers usually have a lazy way of farming and waste as much as many a small farmer in Hare's valley raises. We have farms ranging in value from $5,000 to $30,000.

The mountains are covered with a dense growth of timber some of which is of immense size. The writer has seen poplar, chestnut, oak and cherry measuring from two to eight feet in diameter. Nearly all of the best timber land is now held in large tracts, ranging from 10,000 to 80,000 acres, which until recently could have been bought as low as $1.00 per acre. Now the same land has increased in value three times. The saw mill is busy on many tracts and millions of feet of lumber are going out to the various markets of the world.

The summer visitor from the Gulf states finds this mountain climate a delightful enjoyment where he can breathe ozone in the cool shades through the day and sleep under blankets at night. In the winter Asheville, N. C., is the half way stopping place of northern tourists to Florida. But these mountains are more than mere pleasure grounds. The health seeker finds the pure dry air and mild temperatures conducive to health and consequently everywhere in towns and in the country, and even away off in the mountain fastnesses may be found people of culture who have left everything behind to seek that which all must have to enjoy the things of life, namely: health. Most all of those seeking health in these mountains have some form of pulmonary trouble. Many find health, some are alleviated and add years to their life, but alas! many are hopelessly disappointed and are taken home to die or carried away lifeless.

Now a word for the beauty of the great mountains and pretty valleys. Last week the writer stood on the Junatuska mountain at Waynesville, N. C., at an altitude of 5,200 feet and looked out over a broad expanse of mountain, valley and forest dotted all about with farms and homes. The multitude of mountain peaks everywhere visible sublimely grand and beautiful made a picture that enchants the soul and makes one feel the smallness of himself in the vast creation stretching out before him for many miles in any direction he may look.

Down in the little sequestered valleys and on the hills and far up in the mountain fastnesses there lives the class known in literature as the "Mountain Whites." They are a class possessing many characters. One find himself surprised sometimes on entering a home to find there the touch of Christian civilization, everything neat and clean and the food well cooked and abundant and as he sits down to eat, as I did a few days ago, the head of the house may either say grace or ask the stranger to do so. I was embarrassed not long ago by my hasty action in picking up my napkin to proceed when the man of the house started to say grace. I learned very soon that they were Baptists, so I was somewhat at home, my wife being a Baptist and many of my best friends who have helped me over hard places in life are Baptists. But I have also dined with the real cracker of the mountains on "con (corn) bread" and "poke (pork) meat" with a rusty knife and fork to eat with from a tin plate on the bare table, while the children wild as the partridges around them and far dirtier, peered through the doors or windows and cracks of the weather boarding and the chickens and pigs held themselves ready under the table to catch any stray crumbs that might fall. Only a mountain climb and the bracing air can sharpen my appetite sufficient to stomach a meal under such circumstances. Many such homes have but one room and no windows in the house. Charles Egbert Craddock's book, The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains will give all of you a fine description of both land and people for the scenes are laid but a few miles away from this point.

Respectfully,

J. W. FISHER.

—In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,

Huntingdon, Pa. 9-28-98tf

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED!

Shot by Angelo Bressi, of Prato, in Tuscany, at Monza, His Summer Home.

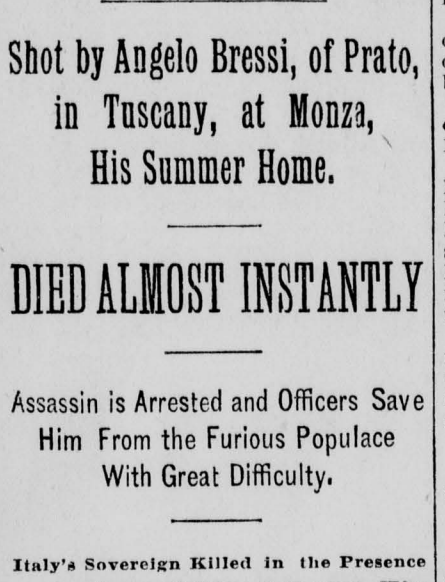
DIED ALMOST INSTANTLY

Assassin is Arrested and Officers Save Him From the Furious Populace With Great Difficulty.

Italy's Sovereign Killed in the Presence of a Large Holiday Gathering, Who Were Cheering Him—He Had Just Entered His Carriage When Three Shots Were Fired, One of Which Pierced His Heart—He Expired in a Few Minutes—King Humbert's Son the Prince of Naples, the New King

Monza, Italy (By Cable).—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here by a man named Angelo Bressi, of Prato, and died in a few minutes.

The King had been attending a distribution of prizes at about 10 p. m. in connection with a gymnasium competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots, fired



KING HUMBERT OF ITALY.
(He was assassinated by Angelo Bressi at Monza, his summer home.)

in quick succession. One pierced the heart of His Majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested, and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Monza is a royal summer residence, not far from Milan.

WROTE OF A FEBRUARY PLOT.

Murderer and Suicide in Paterson Said He Had Been Chosen as the Assassin.

Paterson, N. J. (Special).—It is, to say the least, a strange coincidence that the King of Italy should be assassinated within two weeks after the murder of the foreman of a dye house here by an Italian anarchist who committed suicide and left a letter telling how he had been allotted to perform the same fiendish task.

The man killed was Giuseppe Persina, the foreman of the Weldman Company's dye house. The murderer and suicide was Carboni Spernandio. After his death a remarkable letter in Italian addressed to "my dear friends and fellow countrymen" was found on his body.

"I give you to-day notice of the horrible fate that has come to me," said the letter, "not of my own will, but compelled to act by the grand and brave society to which I belong. That is to say, the Anarchists. In a few words I will tell you to the best of my ability my story. In the first place, on February 2, at a drawing in Milan as to whose lot it would be to kill the King (of Italy) that lot fell to me; but I, being an American, the society has left it to my full liberty to choose a substitute whomsoever I wish.

"So I, seeing this brute animal (Giuseppe Persina), who did not respect anybody, who ill-treats his own countrymen and his friends, and, more than anything, he did not respect either sons or nephews, I was content to kill this one! After I did this I found myself in front of witnesses. I have killed also myself rather than have my head cut off by these cannibal Americans."

KING HUMBERT'S CAREER.

He Had Been Sovereign of Italy Since January, 1878.

Humbert I., King of Italy, and scion of the House of Savoy, the oldest and perhaps most illustrious of all the ruling families in the world, was fifty-six years old. Born March 14, 1844, eldest son of King Victor Emmanuel II. and of Adelaide, Archduchess of Austria.

As a Prince in 1862 he took part in reorganizing the ancient kingdom of the two Sicilies. He shared the popularity of Garibaldi.

He fought in the war between Prussia and Austria, commanding an army division in the disastrous battle of Custozza, June 23, 1866, where he performed prodigies of valor.

He married in 1868 his cousin, Princess Margherita, daughter of the Duke of Genoa, who was called the most beautiful woman in Italy.

He succeeded to the throne of Italy on the death of his father, January 9, 1878.

An attempt was made to assassinate him at Naples November 17, 1878, by Passanante, an Italian Anarchist. The King received a slight stab. The assassin was sentenced to death. King Humbert commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. A second attempt was made on his life in 1897.

Personally King Humbert was a very rich man. His own private income was $1,000,000 a year. As a monarch Humbert owned more palaces than any other ruler of modern times.

THE NEW KING.

Small of Stature and No Great Favorite With the Italians.

Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, who now succeeds as King of Italy, is thirty-one years old, having been born November 11, 1869. He was married four years ago to the Princess Helena of Montenegro, who is twenty-seven years old. They have no children. The Prince of Naples is very small of stature, has kept to himself a good deal and is by no means popular.

If anything should happen to him the crown of Italy would go to his cousin Emmanuel, Duke of Aosta, who is married to the Duke of Orlean's sister, and who is a son of the late Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, who was for a short time the King of Spain.

The King's Summer Palace.

The royal palace at Monza, built in 1777, which has been the summer home of the King of Italy, has magnificent parks and gardens, and is on the banks of the Lambro outside the city, which is nine miles from Milan by rail. The site is elevated and the air pure and healthy. The iron crown of Charlemagne is kept in the Cathedral of Monza. Napoleon was crowned with the iron crown in that cathedral. The treasure was taken away by the Austrians in 1859, but afterward it was returned to Italy.

TERRIBLE DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

Cattle Dying by Thousands in the Gregory Lake Country.

San Franciso (Special). — Steamship advices from Queensland give details of the terrible drought which has converted large tracts of the country on the border between North and South Gregory into a desert. W. H. Watson, manager of Curraville Station, arrived at Brisbane and said that cattle were dying like flies all around his range.

There is little water at any of the stations, and to reach it the cattle must wade through silt, thus getting bogged. Around most of the water holes dead bodies of cattle are packed as closely as they could get, the bodies forming stepping stones for other cattle. Stockmen expect to see their herds wiped out unless rains come soon.

For two years there has been practically no rain. The country is now so bare of vegetation that horses can't be used, as there is no feed.

MINE HORROR IN MEXICO.

Fire Entombs Many Men, Who Suffer a Terrible Death.

Monterey, Mexico (Special). — The Government authorities have been notified of a terrible catastrophe at Matebuala, a thriving mining camp south of Monterey, in the State of San Luis Potosi. Fire broke out in the La Pas Mine, and many of the miners were entombed, and either burned to death or suffocated. The fire raged fiercely for several hours. The loss of life will reach thirty.

When the fire was discovered Ramon Gomez, the foreman, boldly descended the shaft and went into the burning chamber for the purpose of aiding the unfortunate miners. He was overcome by smoke and perished.

SWIFT REVENGE ON FILIPINOS.

Killing of Soldier Causes Death to Eighty-nine Natives.

Manila (By Cable).—At Oroquieta, in Northern Mindanao, two soldiers entered a native store for the purpose of buying food. While there one of them was killed with a bolo and his head severed from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm.

A company of the Fortieth Infantry stationed at Cagayan, repaired to Oroquieta and killed eighty-nine natives, thirty of them being in a single house.

Subsequently the gunboat Callao, commanded by Lieutenant George B. Bradshaw, shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouses. One of the crew was killed.

GERONIMO HAS GONE MAD.

Fourteen Years' Imprisonment Proved Too Much For Noted Apache Chief.

Vinita, Indian Territory (Special).—After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a ferocious beast than like a human being, Geronimo, one of the most blood-thirsty Indians that ever figured in history, has gone stark mad. He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. It cost the Government $1,000,000 and hundreds of lives before he was safely behind iron bars. Deprived of his liberty as a punishment for his crimes, he could not stand the confinement. For fourteen years he has been a prisoner of war.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

The Report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow.

SAYS NEELY EMBEZZLED $131,000

Former Director of Posts Rathbone Charged With Misappropriating Funds —He Drew a Per Diem in Addition to His Salary Without Authority —Lesser Officials Also Accused.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, in his report to the Postmaster-General on the postal frauds in Cuba, places the amount embezzled by C. F. W. Neely, chief of the Bureau of Finance at Havana headquarters, at from $131,000 to $150,000. The report also accuses E. G. Rathbone, who was Director-General of Cuban posts, of misappropriation of funds, and recommends that he be required to reimburse the Cuban revenues. The report is the result of an investigation begun May 19 into the entire business of the Cuban Department of Posts, and sets forth in detail the successive discoveries of the existence of fraud in one department after another.

Mr. Bristow finds a shortage as shown by Neely's records of $30,600 and "an excess of credit by destruction of surcharged stamps definitely ascertained" of $101,113. These two items aggregate $131,713, and Mr. Bristow estimates that Neely credited himself with enough more stamps as "destroyed" which he did not destroy, but sold, to bring the total to $150,000.

This, Mr. Bristow says, is a fair estimate of the total of Neely's direct embezzlements, although his cash book, owing, perhaps, to his loose bookkeeping, shows a cash shortage of $119,278.

"Neely's fraudulent transactions, however," says the Bristow report, "are not confined to embezzlement." It is then asserted that Neely before going to Cuba made a mock transfer of his Muncie, Ind., printing company to a man named Cowan, and that Neely sent a large amount of Cuban postal printing to the concern.

An instance is given where Cowan rendered a bill of about $8000 and received in payment more than $10,000. There is nothing to indicate what became of the extra $2000. It is further shown that some of the bills were paid twice. Mr. Bristow makes no attempt to estimate the total amount which Neely fraudulently obtained through his printing office.

Another case of Neely crookedness is disclosed in his dealings with the Keyless Lock Company, of Indianapolis. According to the Bristow report, Neely purchased $14,000 worth of postal supplies from the firm and received from them two checks aggregating $3292. These checks Mr. Bristow concludes were paid to Neely as a "'commission' or bribe."

The report is severe not only upon Rathbone, but upon W. H. Reeves, who was appointed assistant auditor for the islands by the War Department, and whose duty it was to audit Neely's accounts.

Mr. Neely declares that Rathbone and Reeves, through carelessness or collusion, gave Neely a free hand and that Reeves was a party to the conspiracy to defraud the Cuban Government by falsely reporting the destruction of stamps which were afterward sold by the conspirators. Reeves is said to have confessed that he received $4600 from Neely for concealing this fraud.

Mr. Bristow shows how Rathbone started in at a salary of $4000 a year, and by constant appeals to the Postmaster-General got it increased to $6500, with an "official residence" thrown in. At one time a portion of the increase was in the shape of a per diem allowance of $5. When the salary was raised to $6500 Rathbone was told that the per diem allowance must cease, but notwithstanding this he continued to draw it. Concerning this Mr. Bristow says:

"It appears, therefore, that Director-General Rathbone drew from August 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900, the sum of $1365, as a per diem, which was unauthorized, and that the drawing of the same was fraudulent; and I therefore recommend that he be required to reimburse the postal revenues of Cuba in that amount."

Mr. Bristow further accuses Rathbone of unwarrantably including in the expenses of his official residence items for trunks, gloves, dog collars, and clothing for his coachman. It is further shown that Rathbone made several trips to the United States and without warrant charged to the Cuban Postal Department the expenses of himself and family. One of these items was a bill of $236 from a New York hotel, where Rathbone and his family stayed for eight days—a rate of $29.50 a day.

Finally it is shown that Rathbone drew two warrants in 1899 for $500 each—one when he started on a tour of inspection in Cuba, and the other when he started for the United States—and that he has never made an accounting for either.

"There stands against him, therefore, says the Bristow report, "the charge of unlawfully appropriating $1000 of the Cuban postal fund to his own use."

In conclusion Mr. Bristow says:

"It is my belief that I was justified in recommending the removal of Director-General Rathbone from office; and I further believe that he should be required to answer for fraudulently and unlawfully appropriating to his own use moneys from the postal revenues of Cuba."

OUR OFFER TO MEDIATE.

Text of the President's Letter Replying to the Emperor of China.

SEVERAL CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

First, Diplomats Must Be Put in Communication With Their Governments — Second, All Danger to Their Lives Must Be Removed—Third, Chinese Government Must Aid Allies to Restore Order

Washington, D. C. (Special). — The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the Emperor of China has been made public by the State Department in the form of a translation of a cable dispatch received by Minister Wu from the Taotai of Shanghai, as follows:

"Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shantung), who, having received from the Privy Council (at Pekin) a dispatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States, has instructed me to transmit it to your Excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

"'China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign Powers to view with suspicion the position of the Imperial Government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were atacked and captured. Consequently there has been clashing of the forces, with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical.

"'We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy, Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States Government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation. Now, China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well night universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to your Excellency in all sincerity and candor, with the hope that your Excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the Powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested and awaited with the greatest anxiety.'

"It is, therefore, my duty to transmit the above, with the request that your Excellency, in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a reply.

"YU LIEN-YUEN,
"(Taotai at Shanghai.)"

The cable message was at once communicated to the President at Canton, and the following was his reply:

"I have received your Majesty's message, and am glad to know that your Majesty recognizes the fact that the Government and people of the United States desire of China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger and the protection of lives and property of Americans, who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and by international law. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the Powers which have landed military forces in your Majesty's empire.

"I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the Minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese legation, and who now have besieged in Pekin the foreign diplomatists, who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be the case, I most solemnly urge your Majesty's Government to give public assurance whether the foreign Ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.

"2. To put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in immediate and free communication with their respective Governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

"3. To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition, so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection of foreigners and the restoration of order.

"If these objects are accomplished, it is the belief of this Government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the Powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles, and the friendly good offices of this Government will, with the assent of the other Powers, be cheerfully placed at your Majesty's disposition for that purpose.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Two Killed in Yacht Explosion.

Alfred Eugene Crow, his wife and their son Harold, twelve years old, witnessed the yacht races off Larchmont, N. Y., on the naphtha launch Sasco. While they were returning to New Rochelle, where they lived, the launch blew up, and Mrs. Crow and her son were killed by the explosion. Mr. Crow was fatally injured.

Sample of His Work.

Obliging Barber (having shaved off one side of man's mustache)—"There, sir. If you like the effect, I'll shave the other side also."—Chicago News.

In Southern France successful efforts have been made to arrest forest fires by growing the juicy cactus plants in open spaces separating the sections of the forests.

O-I-C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit out of your credulity. Are you easy? Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try and sell you a substitute for Cascarets is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the Cascaret substitutor! Remember Cascarets are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long-tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

During last year 25,000 Japanese landed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In Switzerland a telephone can be fitted to private houses for $5 a year.

What Shall We Have For Dessert?

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers. 10c.

The level of the Salt Lake in Utah is reported to be steadily falling.

Have you ever experienced the joyful sensation of a good appetite? You will if you chew Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

The man who turns from evil companions does himself a good turn.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The most effectual way to get rid of some fellows is to lend them money.

There is one ingredient in Frey's Vermifuge that does not grow outside the State of Maryland.

More than one-third of all manufactured goods are in France made by women.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Germany had 11,013 suicides in 1897, a rate of twenty-one to 100,000 inhabitants.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Khaki is the latest English shade in fashionable stationery.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Cotton and sugar at present constitute the bulk of the export product of Egypt.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOS. ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The first printing press in America was set up at Harvard College in 1639.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Profligate Literature—Evil Publications the Greatest Scourge of the World—It Fills the Prisons and Insane Asylums—Power of the Press.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Talmage sends the following report of a discourse, which will be helpful to those who have an appetite for literature and would like some rules to guide them in the selection of books and newspapers; text, Acts xix, 19 "Many of them also which used curious arts brought their books together and burned them before all men, and they counted the price of them and found it 50,000 pieces of silver."

Paul had been stirring up Ephesus with some lively sermons about the sins of that place. Among the more important results was the fact that the citizens brought out their bad books and in a public place made a bonfire of them. I see the people coming out with their arms full of Ephesian literature and tossing it into the flames. I hear an economist who is standing by saying "Stop this waste! Here are $7500 worth of books. Do you propose to burn them all up? If you don't want to read them yourselves, sell them." "No," said the people; "if these books are not good for us, they are not good for anybody else, and we shall stand and watch until the last leaf has burned to ashes. They have done us a world of harm; and they shall never do others harm." Hear the flames crackle and roar!

Well, my friends, one of the wants of the cities is a great bonfire of bad books and newspapers. We have enough fuel to make a blaze 200 feet high. Many of the publishing houses would do well to throw into the blaze their entire stock of goods. Bring forth the insufferable trash and put it into the fire and let it be known in the presence of God and angels and men that you are going to rid your homes of the overtopping and underlying course of profligate literature.

The printing press is the mightiest agency on earth for good and for evil. The minister of the gospel standing in the pulpit has a responsible position, but I do not think it is as responsible as the position of an editor or a publisher. At what distant point of time, at what far out cycle of eternity, will cease the influence of Henry J. Raymond or a Horace Greeley, or a James Gordon Bennett, or a Watson Webb, or an Erastus Brooks, or a Thomas Kinsella? Take the overwhelming statistics of the circulation of the daily and weekly newspapers and then cipher, if you can, how far up and how far down and how far out reach the influences of the American printing presses.

What is to be the issue of all this? I believe the Lord intends the printing press to be the chief means for the world's rescue and evangelization, and I think that the great last battle of the world will not be fought with swords and guns, but with types and presses, a purified and gospel literature triumphing over, trampling down and crushing out forever that which is depraved. The only way to overcome unclean literature is by scattering abroad that which is healthful. May God speed the cylinders of an honest, intelligent, aggressive Christian printing press!

I have to tell you that the greatest blessing that ever came to the nations is that of an elevated literature, and the greatest scourge has been that of unclean literature. This last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill insane asylums and penetentiaries and almshouses and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, while their souls are being tossed over into a lost eternity! The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has already shoveled its millions into the carnal house of the morally dead. The longest train that ever ran over the tracks was not long enough or large enough to carry the beastliness and the putrefaction which have been gathered up in bad books and newspapers in the last twenty years.

Now, it is amid such circumstances that I put a question of overmastering importance to you and your families. What books and newspapers shall we read? You see I group them together. A newspaper is only a book in a swifter and more portable shape, and the same rules which apply to book reading will apply to newspaper reading. What shall we read? Shall our minds be the receptacle of everything that an author has a mind to write? Shall there be no distinction between the tree of life and the tree of death? Shall we stoop down and dring out of the trough which the wickedness of men has filled with pollution and shame? Shall we mire in impurity and chase fantastic will-o'-the-wisps across the swamps when we might walk in the blooming gardens of God? Oh, no! For the sake of our present and everlasting welfare we must make an intelligent and Christian choice.

Standing, as we do, in chin-deep fictitious literature, the question that young people are asking is, "Shall we read novels?" I reply there are novels that are pure, good, Christian, elevating to the heart and enobling to the life, but I have still further to say that I believe that seventy-five out of 100 novels in this day are baleful and destructive to the last degree. A pure work of fiction is history and poetry combined. It is a history of things around us, with the licenses and the assumed names of poetry. The world can never pay the debt which it owes to such writers of fiction as Hawthorne and McKenzie and Landon and Hunt and Arthur and others whose names are familiar to all. The follies of high life were never better exposed than by Miss Edgeworth; the memories of the past were never more faithfully embalmed than in the writings of Walter Scott. Cooper's novels are healthfully redolent with the breath of the seaweed and the air of the American forest. Charles Kingsley has smitten the morbidity of the world and led a great many to appreciate the poetry of sound health, strong muscles and fresh air. Thackeray did a grand work in caricaturing the pretenders to gentility and high blood. Dickens has built his own monument in his books, which are a plea for the poor and the anathema of injustice, and there are a score of novelistic pens to-day doing mighty work for God and righteousness.

Now, I say, books like these, read at right times and read in right proportion with other books, cannot help but be ennobling and purifying, but, alas, for the loathsome and impure literature that has come in the shape of novels like a freshet overflowing all the banks of decency and common sense! They are coming from some of the most celebrated publishing houses; they lie on your centre table to curse your children and blast with their infernal fires generations unborn. You find these books in the desk of the school miss, in the trunk of the young man, in the steamboat cabin, on the table of the hotel reception room. You see a light in your child's room late at night. You suddenly go in and say, "What are you doing?" "I am reading." "What are you reading?" "A book." "Where did you get it?" "I borrowed it." Alas, there are always those abroad who would like to loan your son or daughter a bad book! Everywhere, everywhere, all unclean literature! I charge upon it the destruction of 10,000 immortal souls, and I bid you wake up to the magnitude of the evil.

I charge you, in the first place, to stand aloof from all books that give false pictures of life. Life is neither a tragedy nor a farce. Men are not all either knaves or heroes. Women are neither angels nor furies. And yet, if you depended upon much of the literature of the day, you would get the idea that life, instead of being something earnest, something practical, is a fitful and fantastic and extravagant thing. How poorly prepared are that young man and woman for the duties of to-day who spent last night wading through brilliant passages descriptive of magnificent knavery and wickedness! The man will be looking all day long for his heroine, in the office, by the forge, in the factory, in the counting room, and he will not find her, and he will be dissatisfied. A man who gives himself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be nerveless, inane and a nuisance. He will be fit neither for the store, nor the shop, nor the field. A woman who gives herself up to the indiscriminate reading of novels will be unfitted for the duties of wife, mother, sister, daughter. There she is, hair disheveled, countenance vacant, cheeks pale, hands trembling, bursting into tears at midnight over the fate of some unfortunate lover; in the daytime, when she ought to busy, staring by the half hour at nothing; biting her finger nails into the quick. The carpet that was plain before will be plainer after having wandered through a romance all night long in tesselated halls of castles. And your industrious companion will be more unattractive than ever, now that you have walked in the romance through parks with plumed princesses, or lounged in the arbor with polished desperado. Oh, these confirmed novel readers! They are unfitted for this life, which is a tremendous discipline. They know not how to go through the furnaces of trial through which they must pass, and they are unfitted for a world where everything we gain we achieve by hard and long continuing work.

Again, abstain from all those books which, while they have some good things, have also an admixture of evil. You have read books that had two elements in them—the good and the bad. Which struck you? The bad. The heart of most people is like a sieve which lets the small particles of gold fall through, but keeps the great cinders. Once in awhile there is a mind like a loadstone which, plunged amid steel and brass fillings, gathers up the steel and repels the brass. But it is generally exactly the opposite. If you attempt to plunge through a hedge of burs to get one blackberry, you will get more burs than blackberries. You cannot afford to read a bad book, however good you are. You say, "The influence is insignificant." I tell you that the scratch of a pin has sometimes produced lock-jaw. Alas, if through curiosity, as many do, you pry into an evil book your curiosity is as dangerous as that of the man who would take a torch into a gunpowder mill to see whether it would really blow up or not!

In a menagerie in New York a man put his arm through the bars of a black leopard's cage. The animal's hide looked so sleek and bright and beautiful. He just stroked it once. The monster seized him, and he drew forth a hand torn and mangled and bleeding. Oh, touch not evil with the faintest stroke! Though it may be glossy and beautiful, touch it not lest you pull forth your soul torn and bleeding under the clutch of the leopard. "But," you say, "how can I find out whether a book is good or bad without reading it?" There is always something suspicious about a bad book. I never knew an exception—something suspicious in the index or style of illustration. This venomous reptile always carries a warning rattle.

The queen of death holds a banquet every night, and these periodicals are the invitation to her guests.

Young man, buy not this moral strychnine for your soul! Pick not up the nest of coiled adders for your pocket! Patronize no newsstand that keeps them! Have your room bright with good engravings, but for these outrageous pictorials have not one wall, one bureau, not one pocket.

A man is no better than the pictures he loves to look at. If your eyes are not pure, your heart cannot be. At a newsstand one can guess the character of a man by the kind of pictorial he purchases.

When the devil fails to get a man to read a bad book, he sometimes succeeds in getting him to look at a bad picture. When satan goes a-fishing, he does not care whether it is a long line or a short line if he only draws his victim in. Beware of lacivious pictorials, young man, in the name of Almighty God, I charge you!

Cherish good books and newspapers; beware of bad ones. The assassin of Lord Russell declared that he was led into crime by reading one vivid romance. The consecrated John Angell James, than whom England never produced a better man, declared in his old age that he had never got over the evil effects of having for fifteen miuutes once read a bad book. But I need not go so far off. I could tell you of a comrade who was great-hearted, noble and generous. He was studying for an honorable profession, but he had an infidel book in his trunk, and he said to me one day, "De Witt, would you like to read it?" I said, "Yes; I would." I took the book and read it only for a few minutes. I was really startled with what I saw there, and I handed the book back to him and said, "You had better destroy that book." No; he kept it. He read it. He reread it. After a while he gave up religion as a myth. He gave up God as a nonentity. He gave up the Bible as a fable. He gave up the church of Christ as a useless institution. He gave up good morals as being unnecessarily stringent. I have heard of him but twice in many years. The time before the last I heard of him he was a confirmed inebriate. The last I heard of him he was coming out of an insane asylum, in body, mind and soul an awful wreck. I believe that one infidel book killed him for two worlds.

Go home to-day and look through your library, and then, having looked through your library, look on the stand where you keep your pictorials and newspapers and apply the Christian principles I have laid down this hour. If there is anything in your home that cannot stand the test, do not give it away, for it might spoil an immortal soul. Do not sell it, for the money you get would be the price of blood, but rather kindle a fire on your kitchen hearth or in your back yard and then drop the poison in it, and the bonfire in your city shall be as consuming as that one in Ephesus.

Austria and Bohemia.

The most serious difficulty with which Austrian statesmen have to contend is caused by the pretensions of Bohemia. This country is a part of Cis-Leithania, and a portion of its inhabitants desire that it should be formed into a separate kingdom on the Hungarian precedent, into which also Moravia and Austrian Silesia should be incorporated. Bohemia derives its name from a Celtic people, who were driven out by German invaders, who, in their turn, were conquered by Slavs. The Germans began, however, to reappear in Bohemia in the tenth century, and in the twelfth they were the leading people of the country. At the present moment the population of Bohemia is about 5,800,000 souls. Of these, about 3,400,000 are Czechs and about 2,200,000 Germans. The German population, which is the most thriving and industrious, occupies well-defined districts almost exclusively on the frontier. The Germans and Czechs hate each other with intense animosity, and, as they are nearly balanced in number, it is very difficult to imagine such a thing as a united Bohemian nation. Everything is double in the country. There are two languages, two countries, two peoples, and two races; and it would seem very difficult, under such circumstances, to follow the Hungarian precedent.—The National Review.

Ibises in the London Zoo.

No fewer than nine ibises—six of the glossy varieties and three white—have just been hatched in one of the principal aviaries at the Zoo. The first named are, perhaps, the most intersting, deriving their name from the beautiful metallic bronze and purple gloss which makes its appearance in the adult bird. One of its most famous breeding grounds in Europe is near to Belgrade, but it is also found in Poland, Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, and more rarely in England. These two varieties were the most highly venerated by the Egyptians of old, who used to rear them in their temples, and embalm their bodies after death. There is also the scarlet ibis, found in the most tropical parts of America, and other species dwell in India, Madagascar, the Cape of Good Hope and elsewhere.—London News.

Ginseng the World Over.

The American ginseng is the ordinary article of commerce. The quality of the Korean, however, is superior, and its price often runs as high as $18 a pound. The Japanese, on the other hand, is not worth more than twenty-five cents a pound, while the Chinese fetches about $12.

When Boston Became a City.

Boston became a city in 1822, with 50,000 inhabitants. The original area of 800 acres has been more than doubled in filling in the shoal parts of the harbor. Roxbury was annexed in 1868, Dorchester in 1870, and Charlestown, West Roxbury and Brighton in 1872.

Enough gutta-percha is made into golf balls every year to insulate an Atlantic cable.

The young man of promise isn't half so worthy of consideration as the young man who pays.

Don't, Don't

keep forever taking harsh cathartics, as salts, laxative mineral waters, and unknown mixtures. The way to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, dyspepsia, and other liver troubles is to take laxative doses of the best liver pill you can buy, and that's Ayer's. Ayer's Pills will never

Abuse Your Liver.

They are laxative pills, purely vegetable; they act gently and promptly on the liver, producing a natural, daily movement.

25 cents a box. All druggists.

"For ten years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble. I never could retain all my food and had many hard hemorrhages from the stomach. I then began taking Ayer's Pills. They promptly cured me, and I feel extremely grateful to you."—JOHN GOOD, Proprietor Washington House, Washington, Ia., March 11, 1900.

Pests Which Follow the White Man.

If a white man tents for a couple of days in the newest of new lands behold the house-fly is on hand. If he builds a house the cheeky sparrow is speedily to be seen quarreling with the poultry for their grain. A little longer, and the big brown rat appears as if by magic, and makes short work of the weaker and smaller native. Our common British mouse has also spread over America and Australia.

Insects other than flies also follow man, especially those which can exist in egg or cocoon for a long time. The insect known as the black beetle, which is, however, neither black nor a beetle, makes a splendid colonist. In the West Indies his descendants grow fat and flourish. That little pest, the clothes moth, is now to be found almost everywhere where woolen clothes are carried. White ants, taken accidentally on board in cargo at Gold Coast African ports, have invaded France and done incalculable damage at Bordeaux.—Answers.

Jell-O, the New Dessert

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

Even the most careful man puts his foot in it when he takes a bath.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

The Emperor of Germany receives $3,852,380 per annum.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

The President of France is paid $240,000 a year.

IT SOWS JUST SO

Get the grain drill that wins in competition with all others, the only one that sows fertilizer surely all the time, even when it's in bad condition, lumpy and full of trash. Get the

IMPROVED LOW DOWN PENNSYLVANIA

Force Feed Fertilizer Grain Drill

Made with Hoes or Discs

Cannot clog and will not bunch. Force feed in fact as well as in name. Simplest, most accurate and lightest running. Drill sows all kinds of grain, corn and peas with absolute regularity. Our new corn planter attachment furnished if desired without extra cost.

Engines, Boilers, Saw Mills and Threshing Machinery a Specialty. Send for illustrated catalog. Mailed free.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Ltd., York, Pa.

Happy Days

The greatest remedy for **JOHNSON'S**

MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVER

Grippe and Liver Diseases.

KNOWN ALL DRUGGISTS. **35c.**

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.—NYNU 31

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BILE IN THE BLOOD

No matter how pleasant your surroundings, health, good health, is the foundation for enjoyment. Bowel trouble causes more aches and pains than all other diseases together, and when you get a good dose of bilious bile coursing through the blood life's a hell on earth. Millions of people are doctoring for chronic ailments that started with bad bowels, and they will never get better till the bowels are right. You know how it is—you neglect—get irregular—first suffer with a slight headache—bad taste in the mouth mornings, and general "all gone" feeling during the day—keep on going from bad to worse untill the suffering becomes awful, life loses its charms, and there is many a one that has been driven to suicidal relief. Educate your bowels with *CASCARETS*. Don't neglect the slightest irregularity. See that you have one natural, easy movement each day. *CASCARETS* tone the bowels—make them strong—and after you have used them once you will wonder why it is that you have ever been without them. You will find all your other disorders commence to get better at once, and soon you will be well by taking—

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

To any needy mortal suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy *CASCARETS* we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 421

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

COLE'S SUMMIT.

M. J. Elias made a business trip to Calvin on Saturday last.

The recent showers, we believe, were thankfully received by everybody.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Dubbs, of Altoona, attended Sunday school at Fairview last Sabbath.

Mrs. Mollie Smith expects to tent at the Walnut Grove campmeeting, which commences on the 10th inst.

H. F. Hess has so far recovered from his affliction that he is occasionally seen loading lumber near the station.

William Fox and wife, of New Jersey, are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Long, for a short time.

Mrs. Henry Rolls and three children, of Mount Union, are visiting Samuel Rupert's family near Meadow Green, Clay township.

Misses Alice and Dorcas Kapp, two of Saltillo's interesting little girls, spent a few days very pleasantly with friends at Coles, recently.

Quite a good many of the valley people attended the G. A. R. picnic on the 28th ult. Also the woods meeting at Robertsdale on Sunday.

Miss Rhoda Chilcote, of Fulton county, who has been with her aunt, Miss Amy Chilcote, for the past six months, has returned home. We'll miss her from our midst.

Tommy Mansbarger, of Springfield township, passed through here on Sabbath last en route to visit his old friend, Cornell Saylor, near Beavertown, who is on the sick list. Tommy's presence is like a sunbeam in the sick room.

LATTA GROVE.

Miss Verna White has returned to her home at Lewistown.

G. W. Taylor will have his barn completed in a few days.

Rain Sunday night and Monday morning. We had a nice shower Monday evening.

Miles Taylor and wife, of Oneida township, spent Sunday with Mr. Taylor's parents in this valley.

O. M. Stever is expecting Miles Quarry's mill at his place in a few days to thresh his crops, but fears a scarcity of water.

David Dell and son, Alvah, have taken a contract to make four thousand ties for George L. Smith. M. E. Dell is hauling the ties.

Lawrence, the youngest son of Samuel Bowman, killed a large rattlesnake at the woodpile near the house. The snake was longer than the boy.

Miss Clara I. Dell, who has been in Altoona for some weeks, returned home last week. She has not been enjoying good health but is improving since coming home.

The summer drouth has made a scarcity of water in this section. Elmer Bowman has dug a well; D. H. Walker is digging one near his barn to get water for his stock and William Shaffer is digging one for D. P. Pheasant in Smith valley.

SHADE GAP.

H. C. Zeigler made a business trip to Huntingdon on Monday.

J. C. Roddy made a business trip to Huntingdon on Thursday.

Egbert Barkle, of Orbisonia, passed through our town on Sunday.

Mrs. Evans Parsons was called home to see her sick mother, Mrs. Erwin, of North Tell.

Mrs. Michael Krough, of Huntingdon, is visiting her father, Mr. Jacob Starr, of this place.

W. A. Harper and family, of Allegheny, are visiting among friends in this neighborhood.

Ira C. Minick is home on a visit from Washington, D. C., where he has been attending school.

Ellis Peterson and family returned to their home in Munson after a week's visit among friends.

Mrs. Shearer, sister of the late Rev. Dr. N. A. McDonald, has been very sick for the past few days.

Miss Beulah Miller and Miss Berdine Gamble made a trip to Burnt Cabins on their wheels to attend a picnic.

Prof. C. B. Neil, of Spring Run, spent Saturday and Sunday with his new bride in the Harper family of this place.

Quite a number of our young people, accompanied by the Shade Gap cornet band, attended the dedication and picnic at Clear Ridge on Saturday. They all report having had a good time.

—Mothers endorse it, children like it, old folks use it. We refer to one Minute Cough Cure. It will quickly cure all throat and lung diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

LAST SUMMER TOUR TO THE NORTH.

Tour to Canada via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The last tour to the North for the Summer of 1900 via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Canada and Northern New York will leave August 11. The places visited include Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga; the trip occupying fifteen days; round-trip rate, $125.

The tour will be in charge of one of the Company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges and carriage hire.

For detailed itinerary, tickets or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 8-1-2t

—The quicker you stop a cough or cold the less danger there will be of fatal lung trouble. One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. You will like it. A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

Our Duty to Be Respected.

A desire for the good opinion of the best people is legitimate and honorable. Very few have sufficient individuality to stand up against public judgment and defy the unanimous opinion of society. There may be times when it becomes one's duty to be an "Antipas" against all, but it requires great assurance that we are singularly enlightened and all others are in error. It is generally safe to conclude that the many know more than any one individual and are more likely to be right than even the wisest of the whole number. On this account it has become a proverb, "The voice of the people is the voice of God." This is, indeed, not an axiom, for the people may err and have erred, while the voice of God is always right. Nevertheless the public voice is with most of us, and, properly, a secondary conscience.—New York Observer.

Self Sacrificing Love.

A mother wins her child's love by caring for him, by feeding him, dressing and caressing him. But when, in case of sickness, the mother sacrifices her rest and comfort by nursing a son such a child will never forget this manifestation of a mother's love and will try to repay it. Should this mother, however, in consequence of her self denying love, herself become ill and die, her memory will never vanish from the mind of a well disposed child. Recently there was a great fire in a western city. The father rescued all his children, but in doing so he became himself a cripple for life. But his children treated him like a saint. The very scars in his face seemed beautiful to them because they were manifestations of a father's self sacrificing love. —Reform Church Messenger.

Getting and Giving.

Should it be a rule of life to get all you can or to give all you can? That question is just now under discussion. Well, how much can one give unless he first gets? The men who are laying thousands or millions on the altars of education, humanity or religion have generally been successful as captains of industry, princes of commerce or leaders of large business enterprises. Possibly also their chief benefaction has consisted in creating profitable employment—which is a kind of giving—especially if they have been just and considerate in their dealings and have paid fair wages. To get honestly is quite as legitimate as to give generously and ought to take equal rank.—Youth's Companion.

A Homely Parable.

Lots of folks who would like to do right think that servin the Lord means shoutin themselves hoarse praisin His name. Now, I'll tell you how I look at that. I'm workin here for Jim. Now, if I'd sit round the house here, tellin what a good fellow Jim is an singin songs to him I'd be doin just what lots of Christians do, but it wouldn't suit Jim, an I'd get fired mighty quick. But when I hustle among the hills an see that Jim's herds are all right an not sufferin for water an feed or bein off the range branded by cattle thieves, then I'm servin Jim as he wants to be served.—A Converted Cowboy in Episcopal Recorder.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-Rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington: July 26, August 9 and 23, September 6 and 20, and October 4 and 18. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8. A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M.

This year the excursions from Philadelphia will be run by two routes. Those on July 26, August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18, going via Harrisburg and the picturesque valley of the Susquehanna as heretofore, special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.10 A. M.; excursions of August 23 and September 20 running via Trenton, Manunka Chunk and the Delaware Valley, leaving Philadelphia on special train at 8.00 A. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10.00 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and all points on the Delaware Division; $11.25 from Atlantic City; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport, and at proportionate rates from other points, including Trenton, Mt. Holly, Palmira, New Brunswick and principal intermediate stations. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and Watkins within the limit returning, on the excursions of July 26, August 9, September 6, October 4 and 18.

For the excursions of August 23 and September 20, stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo on return trip within limit of ticket.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 7-4-8t

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, carries a big line of ladies' dress goods, muslin sheetings, table linens, sheetings, ginghams, plaids. etc., and it will pay to see his goods before purchasing.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, within six months, immediately preceding the election).

He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Eleven to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

An Ordinance

To authorize the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company to erect and maintain poles for telephone lines in the Borough of Mapleton, Pennsylvania.

WHEREAS: The Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company has applied to the authorities of the Borough of Mapleton, Pennsylvania, for permission to erect poles and run wires on the same over or under the streets, lanes and alleys of said Borough as provided by the 4th section of an act entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" as amended by an act approved 25th June, 1885.

THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED AND ENACTED By the Chief Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton, Pennsylvania, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

Section 1. That the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, its successors or assigns, its, or their agents, servants and employees are permitted to erect and maintain in the streets, lanes and alleys of the Borough of Mapleton, Pennsylvania, and over or under the same, a line, or lines of poles and wires, with all such necessary and usual fixtures therefor as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of a telephone or signal business by means of electricity.

Section 2. That the poles shall be reasonably straight and with the fixtures so to be erected shall be put in a safe and substantial manner and shall be as neat in appearance as may be and shall be located by the street committee, or the street commissioner under their direction in such manner as not to obstruct said streets, lanes and alleys in their ordinary and customary use and shall be erected, maintained and cared for at the cost and charge of said Company.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this eleventh day of July, A. D., 1900.

JOHN G. GILLAM,
President Pro Tem. Borough Council.

ATTEST:
I. N. SWOPE,
Clerk of Council.

Approved this eleventh day of July, A. D., 1900.

H. H. SWOPE,
Chief Burgess.

ATTEST:
I. N. SWOPE,
Clerk of Council.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Simeon Wright, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Simeon Wright, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

MADISON WRIGHT,
B. F. MIERLEY,
Executors,
July 4-6t Calvin, Pa.

News and Opinions OF National Importance

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ALONE

CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - - $6 a year
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A. W. SWOPE

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PENSION ATTORNEY,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Pension claims of Ex-Soldiers of Civil and Spanish wars, and claims of widows carefully prosecuted. Office near U. S. Pension Office. Address, Station G. 2m

DR. E. M. SLONAKER,

DENTIST,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Try my local anesthetic for positively painless extraction. 9-9-96.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, adjoining residence.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B. Gillam, J. L. Houck.

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Prices Reasonable. Come In and Inspect Our Spring Suitings

See our fine line of Spring Furnishings. All new and up to date. Nobby styles in hats, ties, shirts, gloves, etc. Our stock is larger than ever. Give us a call.

JOE S. MILLER, TAILOR & GENTS' FURNISHER,

422 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 1, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1900.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York	9.00	12.15	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	1.00
Philadelphia	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.50	12.25	12.25	4.30
Washington	10.00	.....	7.20	7.45	10.00	10.00	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	8.45	8.45	11.45	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.
Harrisburg	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown	....	9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown	....	9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham	6.46	12.13	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone	6.52	12.20	3 12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"l" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg	2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona 4.40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood 4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone 5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham 5.08	7.53	g1207	2.40	6.32	
Petersburg 5.25	8.17		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon 5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton 5.51	8.47		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union 5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton 6.01	8.58		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown 6.17	9.15	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc. 6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin 6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal 7.02	9.59		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown 7.17	10.14		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown 7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport 7.35	10.32	2 24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon 8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville 8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville 8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg 8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 5.50 Altoona 9 15, Tyrone 6.30, Huntingdon 7.00, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	11.55	11.55	*3.15	6 10	9.50	2.35	6.40
Wahg'tn	1.00	1.00	*4.10	8.15	10.55	4.05	7.44
Phila	11.48	11.52	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4.25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.13	*6.03	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,10 p.m., Washington 8.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

GOVERNOR STONE GREATLY PLEASED

Publicly Commends Farmer Cope's Campaign Against Oleo.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF ARRESTS.

Statement Showing the Prosecutions Instituted Against Illicit Dealers in Imitations of Butter and Other Adulterations of Food in Pennsylvania Since the Appointment of the New Commissioner.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, July 31.—Governor William A. Stone has publicly congratulated "Farmer" Cope, whom he recently appointed food and dairy commissioner, upon the eminent success which has followed his efforts in the brief period that he has been at work in his department.

A marvelous exhibition of energy, determination of purpose and practical methods have been given by Farmer Cope since he left his Chester county farm to aid Governor Stone in the enforcement of the laws against the adulteration of food and the illicit sale of oleomargarine.

The wisdom of the selection of a practical farmer and dairyman for this position has been demonstrated conclusively, and the political enemies of Governor Stone and the Republican organization with which he stands have been disconcerted by the aggressive campaign that Farmer Cope has waged against the violators of the law.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMPLIMENT.

This is Governor Stone's public tribute to Farmer Cope:

"The showing made by Dairy and Food Commissioner Cope since he took his office is the best evidence in the world that the illegal sale of oleomargarine is to be stopped. The co-operation of the district attorney's office in Philadelphia, which Commissioner Cope tells me he has secured, will enable the dairy and food department's agents in that city to begin work with a degree of certainty as to speedy trials of the cases they bring that certainly ought to spur them on, and I look for the crusade there to have the effect of driving all of the bogus butter men out of the business. The crusade in other parts of the state is to be conducted on the same vigorous lines by the state dairy and food commissioner as in Philadelphia, and if the illegal dealers in oleomargarine fail to profit by the events of the past four or five weeks and quit before the law reaches them it will be their own fault. And the law will reach them speedily, too. Bogus butter has no place as an article of food in Pennsylvania, and the bogus butter men are being made, and will continue to be rapidly made to realize it."

Now, as to what Farmer Cope has done, according to the records of the dockets of the committing magistrates before whom the men arrested for alleged violations of the laws have been brought by Farmer Cope and his agents.

THE STORY IN FIGURES.

This table tells its own story:

Date of State Food and Dairy Commissioner Cope's appointment	June 19
Days in office, including yesterday	42
Arrests for violation of oleomargarine and pure food laws in Philadelphia in 42 days	30
Arrested persons held by magistrates in bail for court	21
Cases yet to be disposed of	9
Arrests in Pittsburg and Allegheny since June 19	15
Pittsburg and Allegheny offenders held for trial in court	15
Additional prosecutions ordered	11
Arrests made in other towns of state	10
Arrested persons held for trial in court	8
Total prosecutions instituted in 42 days	66

PROMPT AND ENERGETIC.

Farmer Cope began operations in different sections of the state as soon as his commission was made out by the governor. He called all his subordinates together and instructed them as to what he desired them to do.

"Spare neither time, effort nor expense," he said, "and pay particular attention to the illegal sales of oleomargarine and mixed butter, and overlook no cases where there is adulteration of other food products."

The agents of the commissioner worked night and day carrying out his instructions. Evidence was procured without delay, and although there had been many arrests before Farmer Cope's appointment, he and his assistants have broken the record in making arrests in the short time he has been at the head of the department. A number of special detectives were engaged, and where it was deemed necessary, through the dealers knowing the regular inspectors, women were employed by Farmer Cope to gather samples where dealers were suspected of selling oleo under cover.

Having procured a mass of evidence and had many of the accused dealers held for court, Commissioner Cope went to Philadelphia and had a conference with District Attorney Rothermel with a view of having the cases speedily tried and disposed of at the next term of court. The trouble heretofore has been that these cases have not always been tried promptly.

FARMER COPE'S PLANS.

Farmer Cope, in commenting upon the situation, said:

"When I accepted the appointment tendered me by Governor Stone it was with the determination to stamp out the sale of bogus butter and adulterated food articles with all the haste compatible with thoroughness. Governor Stone was eager that this should be done, and assured me that I should have all the support possible in the undertaking.

"As every fair minded person will readily understand, such an undertaking as that of stamping out the traffic in bogus butter could not be accomplished in a day or a week or a month. I am glad to be able to say, however, that we have the wheels pretty well in motion, and that arrests of violators of the oleomargarine and pure food laws will be made from now on rapidly, and followed up vigorously in the courts.

"The willingness of the district attorney's office at Philadelphia to assist the dairy and food commissioner in bringing all persons placed under arrest through this department to justice will aid in carrying on the war against the bogus butter men very materially.

"With this to encourage us we will go ahead with all the energy we possess in our efforts to put an absolute stop to the sale of bogus butter and other impure food products, and the sooner the bogus butter men realize that their game is up the better it will be for them.

"The department's regular force of agents has been reinforced at important points by men working in conjunction with the agents, but who are not known personally to any of the oleomargarine dealers. Through these men I expect to be able to obtain a lot of evidence which it would otherwise be practically impossible to obtain—evidence of a sort which will insure conviction.

"The sale of bogus butter and other impure articles of food has got to stop. We have made gratifying progress so far, but we intend to do still better. There is to be no let up on the part of this department, either in making arrests or in pushing the cases to conviction in the courts until every illegal dealer in oleomargarine or other adulterated or impure food products of any kind has been compelled to quit business."

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 5, "The Evil of Envy"—Text, Luke xv. 25-32.

"He was angry and would not go in."

Something can be said for the elder brother in the parable of the prodigal son. He was a steady going, stay at home plodder; he never cared to see the world beyond the farm fences; he had never thought of carousal with questionable company, not even of a social time with friends; he had no time or inclination for dancing and feasting; he was eminently a worker; no sentimentality and little sentiment in him; he had pride in the establishment; he was heir to it, and while his younger brother was scattering he was accumulating and increasing; no laziness in him, no spendthrift spirit, frugal, economical, calculating; that is about all.

He saw the younger boy go away from home without an attempt to stop him; no persuasiveness and brotherly kindness to draw the wandering fancy back to steadiness. Rather did the spirit of the boy tend to display his own steadiness and worth and served as a foil to exhibit his own superiority; no attempt to follow the young fellow and restrain him from folly; no brotherly advice and companionship. He was just such a one as would make a boy of spirit want to leave home to escape from his everlasting superiority and ceaseless plod and dig; he had little curiosity, small sense of beauty and few generous impulses. Fun never interfered with work; he would drive a boy wild with his lack of spirit until duty would be hated as only another name for dullness and folly would be looked upon as real fun. This older brother never was a boy himself. He was always too old and knew too much; he never loved any one much but himself.

Was he glad when the young fellow got home? Not he. Why should he be? He was glad when he went, though sorry that the father gave him so much property to waste. To see the old house all thrown open and smell a big dinner cooking and goings on such as he never before saw in all his life, and all for this worthless scamp, it made him mad! He called it righteous indignation, a premium in wickedness. It meant to him long years of grind unappreciated by his father. He had never so much as had a miserable little kid for a feast. He had slaved and saved and pinched to see the whole thing thrown away in one great banquet for the ragged wretch who had squandered a fortune and then came sneaking home as a beggar. It was enough to make any one angry—who was like this elder brother. How would you have felt? How do you feel about such things? They lie all about us and affect the lives of all of us.

A Solution.

Love is the solution of most human problems. That is why Christ said, "Love your enemies." It may be a hard saying, but it will work out the solution unerringly if we are willing to try it.—American Friend.

WM. REED & SONS

SHIRT WAIST WEATHER

Is not half over yet, and the heavy reductions we have made will interest you. The Waists are all new and there are too many of them. This means a saving to you.

White and Colored Waists

That were cheap at first prices are doubly so now.

Many that were $1.00 are now 50c. Many that were $1.25 are now 75c. Those that were $1.50 are now $1.00. Better ones in proportion.

Many Desirable Silk Waists

Are now marked at just one-half price. These are unheard-of values.

Lawn Dressing Sacques

At 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00 are most cooling in hot days.

All through the stock we are making heavy reductions on desirable summer goods, which will make August a lively month at this store. You should be a gainer by these low prices. If you cannot come, write.

Wm Reed & Sons,

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THE DAY-LIGHT STORE

New Goods and Plenty of Them

At J. G. Gillam's Day-Light Store will be found a line of Ingrain and Rag Carpets that ranges in price from 25 to 50 cents per yard. Under the recent advance in Carpets our line has no equal in Mapleton at the prices named.

LACE CURTAINS AND POLES

We have a large assortment of Lace Curtains and poles at prices to suit the most careful buyers.

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Our stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Latest Style Hats, Neckwear, Hosiery, etc., is large and complete. We are not showing any old goods. Trunks, Telescopes and Grips are here at moderate prices.

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Screen Wire, and anything you need will be found at our store.

Farm Produce taken in exchange for goods. We want you to trade with us.

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Ladies', Gents', Misses' & Children's Up-to-date Footwear

All of the prevailing styles in assortment complete, specially purchased to meet the known wants of this community

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Restore Vitality Lost Vigor and Manhood...

Cure Impotency, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, all wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse or excess and indiscretion. **A nerve tonic and blood builder.** Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c. per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has received information that a disease resembling grippe, said to be very fatal, prevailed on the Seal Islands, in Bering Sea.

General Sternberg says that 100 additional medical officers are wanted by the Surgeon-General for duty in the Philippines and China.

Perry S. Heath tendered his resignation as First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Captain Benjamin Johnson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States.

The Postmaster-General denied the application of the managers of the Charleston Exposition for a Government issue of a special stamp commemorative of the Exposition.

Our Adopted Islands.

Porto Rico is divided for educational purposes into fifteen districts, each with an American supervisor in charge of from thirty to forty schools.

The total value of merchandise, gold and silver exported from Manila, Cebu and Iloilo during the calendar year of 1899, amounted to $19,255,091.

Yellow fever has broken out in the First Infantry, at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

The customs receipts at Havana for the first six months of 1900 were $6,124,565.

The Secretaries at Havana were notified that the election of delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention would take place September 15th.

Domestic.

Otto Methal was killed and fourteen passengers were injured in the wreck of the Southern Illinois express at Benton, Ill.

During a builder's trial off the New England coast the new Russian cruiser Variaz developed a speed of 24.65 knots.

Wallace Bishop, who killed Officer McQueery and an unknown man at Lageoon, Ky., was sentenced to death at Covington, Ky.

Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, was committed to an asylum in Hartford, Conn.

Strict quarantine is maintained against Nome City, Alaska, because of smallpox.

Herbert B. Stimpson, a well-known lawyer of Wichita, Kan., and a criminologist of international fame, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Business troubles led to the deed.

Henry Overmeiere, of Yorktown, Ind., a capitalist and a prominent churchman, committed suicide by shooting.

The torpedo boat destroyer Dale was launched successfully at the Trigg shipyard, at Richmond, Va.

Jack Hillsman, a negro, was lynched near Knoxville, Ga., and his body riddled with bullets by a mob.

Patrick Henry Jones, a retired brigadier-general, U. S. V., died at his home, in Port Richmond, Staten Island, after an illness of four years.

Judge Robert Pleasant Trippe, believed to be the last surviving member of the Confederate Congress, and at one time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, died at Atlanta.

C. N. Purvis, of Williamsport, Penn., will settle all the claims against his father and grandfather, who failed in a banking business in Baltimore in 1868.

Sixteen-year-old John Baumann, while playing baseball at Buffalo, N. Y., was struck over the heart by a pitched ball. He started on a jog for first base, but died before reaching it.

Samuel Stevenson was married to Mary A. Dowie, in Chicago, and was proclaimed heir apparent to "Dr." John Alexander Dowie's Zion.

A baby whale weighing 730 pounds was caught in a fish net near Boston.

Frantic with hydrobhobia, John F. Bloom tried to bite men and women in the streets at Chicago.

Forty persons were injured by the overturning of a street car at Niles, Ohio.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was fined $15 for running his automobile at a speed greater than the legal limit in Milton, Mass.

Mrs. Julia Stone, mother of Mrs. John Hay, the wife of the Secretary of State, died at Cleveland, Ohio, of heart failure.

Foreign.

The British captured and razed the town of Kokofu, in Ashantee.

General amnesty was proclaimed in Servia on account of the King's approaching wedding.

Some Italian priests and 600 converts were massacred with revolting cruelty in Southern Hunan, China.

Hospitals in London are overflowing with heat victims. Two hundred cab horses have died within a few days.

The bubonic plague has appeared at Asuncion, Paraguay.

Orders reached the cruiser Montgomery, at Montevideo, Chile, to return to the United States. The Maine will take her place.

A plot was discovered to assassinate the Governor of Santiago in San Domingo.

President Castro officially proclaimed the re-establishment of peace in Venezuela.

The agreement regarding the boundary line of Nicaragua and Costa Rica was signed at Managua.

A British War Office return shows that the total British losses in South Africa thus far have been 34,350.

CHINESE WAR NOTES.

Chinese soldiers live on rice and cabbage.

The Japanese troops in China now number 22,000 men.

Spain will take no part in the Chinese war, having no interests there.

Indian troops are arriving daily at Hong Kong on their way to Taku.

Ther is no properly organized medical corps, transport service, or commissariat in China.

The Chinese have thirty field batteries, with 180 Krupp and Armstrong guns.

Six troops of the Ninth Cavalry, colored, in Arizona, have been ordered West on their way to China.

The Chinese Minister to Russia has requested the Government to inspect all his official telegraphic messages.

Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, La., with a record of three wars, has volunteered for Chinese service.

The Russian army is to be reorganized with a view to concentrating a large force to the northwest of India.

The Chinese are fighting with determination and skill which they never once displayed during the war with Japan.

Chicago will provide 25,000 pounds of beef a month for American troops in China, sending it to Taku, as a base of supplies.

Premier Laurier told the Canadian Parliament that the British colonies were not likely to be drawn on for troops to go to China.

Germany has ordered over $1,000,000 of clothes, food and other army supplies at San Francisco, which will be sent out for the German troops in China as soon as transports can be got.

A special correspondent of the London Daily Express at Tien-Tsin contrasts the splendid work and perfect equipment of the Japanese with the "inadequate supplies of the British, German and American contingents, which are terribly lacking in the most obvious necessaries."

LABOR WORLD.

New York cloth examiners demand $24 a week.

New York pipe calkers get $3 for eight hours.

The sulphur mines of Sicily yield over 300,000 tons a year.

After an idleness of four months the rolling mills at York, Penn., have resumed.

Four thousand trousers-makers in New York City have struck for more pay and less hours.

The question of having female factory inspectors is being discussed in Switzerland and the measure is advocated by the owners of factories.

Newberg, Ore., is to have a beet sugar factory if the farmers will contract for the necessary acreage of beets.

More than a thousand men employed in the iron mines of Morris County, N. J., have struck against a proposed reduction of wages.

During the eleven months ended June 30 41,385 applications for employment were made at the free employment bureau in Chicago, and 30,000 situations were secured.

The printers of St. Louis, Mo., have placed an order with a New York clothing house for 1000 union label coats, to be worn for the first time in their parade on Labor Day.

Four miners were entombed for twelve days in the Matsuyasu colliery in Japan lately. They did without food all the time, and for most of the time without light, and were none the worse when dug out.

The lockout which has held 50,000 men idle in Chicago since February, is thought to be passing rapidly. Secretly the various contractors' associations are meeting with the unions in their respective crafts, and it is tacitly understood that the new buildings now rapidly getting under way will be finished by union men to avoid unreasonable delay.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The new London tunnel cost $50 an inch.

Brooklyn is threatened with a water famine.

There is talk of abolishing organ-grinding in New York City.

Coal operators have put up the price of coal in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Juneau, Alaska, has three public libraries and two reading rooms.

Steam launches are being shipped from the United States to Mexico.

A railway is to be built between Cape Nome and Port Clarence, Alaska.

June shipments of fruit from California averaged sixty car loads a day.

The Navy Department has ordered that no oil be carried on naval ships.

The machinery of Lieutenant Peary's steamer Windward has broken down.

The city of Akron, Ohio, has a new automobile patrol-wagon run by electricity.

New Zealand has now sent nearly two thousand men to the front in South Africa.

So scarce is the Paris water supply that private service is being cut off between 11 p. m. and 6 a. m. every night.

The telegraph line begun five years ago to connect Victoria Nyanza with the east coast of Africa has been completed.

The Academy of Moral Sciences, in Paris, has awarded the Audiffred prize of $3000 to Dr. Yersin for his discovery of the anti-plague serum.

Mrs. Taylor, formerly one of Henry Clay's slaves, who is now 110 years old, has been sent to the Infirmary in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is totally blind.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Jail Delivery in Montrose.

Eight prisoners, all of them tramps and tough characters, escaped from the Susquehanna County jail in Montrose a few days ago The jail delivery was carefully planned. The prisoners so placed a piece of tin in the lock of the door leading to the corridor that the bolt, instead of dropping in place when the corridor was locked at night, slipped to one side. It is thought that it was about 1 o'clock in the morning when the men begun their work of escape by digging a hole through the wall of an unoccupied cell, thus giving access to the jail yard. The jail yard walls were scaled by means of ropes made from the bed clothing taken from the prisoners' cells. The fugitives were known at the jail by the following names: John Mack, Frank Harris, R. W. Stewart, alias Jack Evans, Thomas Caffrey, Terry McGovern, Charles Parker, John Myers and James. All the prisoners had given Sheriff Maxey and his deputy, F. L. Leonard, considerable trouble.

Pathetic Tale of Madness.

After fifty years of happy married life Jacob Kline and his wife are now in the insane asylum at Danville. Though they see each other frequently they act like perfect strangers. The doctors say that at their age—both are close to seventy—they are practically incurable. Religious frenzy caused the insanity of the old man, and sudden parting from the partner of fifty years of joy and sorrow unbalanced the mind of his wife. The couple lived on a farm near Stillwater. At all services in the little church they were regular attendants. Both were first-class exhorters at camp meetings and were noted in all the region around for their deep religious feeling. Kline became violent of late and was sent to the asylum. His wife was grieved and morose over his absence and her mind soon gave way.

Jacob Ritter Was Innocent.

Jacob Ritter, a stonemason in Pittsburg, a Lancaster County village, was half a century ago sent to jail for a year, charged with stealing a crowbar from Christian Zimmer. Ritter served honorably through the Civil War, but on account of his term in prison a cloud rested on his reputation which all his declarations of innocense could not remove. A few days ago while improvements were being made by the present owner of Zimmer's property the rusty crowbar was unearthed two feet below the surface of the ground, where it had fallen and been covered with dirt. One of Ritter's family was a Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and other members were equally prominent.

Fatal Hunt For Frogs.

Two homes in Delta are in mourning on account of a boy's attempt to hit a frog with a stone. A twelve-year-old boy named Fassell went to the pond at R. L. Jones's quarry to hunt frogs. He was just about hurling a missle at one when his foot slipped and in he plunged, head foremost. Griffith W. Hughes, a well-known quarryman and prominent citizen of the town, was a witness to the boy's mishap, and he plunged in after him. He failed in his efforts to rescue the lad. Together man and boy went down to the bottom of the water of the quarry.

Speech Preceded Death.

Miss Susan H. Landis, of Ephrata, who recovered her speech two weeks ago after a silence of nearly six years, is dead. Miss Landis's case was one of the most remarkable in medical annals. About eight years ago she was taken sick with an affection of the spine. In January, 1894, she lost her power of speech, and the efforts of physicians failed to restore it. She startled her family two weeks ago by calling for her sister, the first words she had uttered in six years.

Got the Money He Wanted.

Joseph Misbeck, enraged because his wife would not give him money, waited until she left home to spend the day with his friends. Then he hired boys to advertise a sale of household goods at his house in Shamokin. Soon a big crowd collected, and as he asked such very small amounts for the furniture, by evening the house was stripped of everything. Misbeck counted $100 for the day's receipts. When his wife learned of the sale she had him committed to jail for non-support

Pursuit High in the Air.

To escape a trouncing at the hands of a larger boy Joseph Dicio ascended a telephone pole at Norristown, but was surprised to find that his pursuer also was a climber, and when near the top, being hard pressed, he left the pole and started to cross the street, sixty feet in the air, on a telephone cable. Joseph's pursuer also started on the cable, and there is no telling what would have happened had not the Chief of Police put in an appearance and ordered the boys down.

Boy With a Wonderful Nerve.

The twelve-year-old son of James Holtzopple, a Perry County farmer, was in charge of a reaping machine, and in some way one of his hands was caught in the knives and severed at the wrist. The boy picked up the hand, took it to his father, and asked if nothing could be done to replace it. He was faint from loss of blood, but will recover.

Tax on Legacies Limited.

Judge Albright, at Allentown, has decided that the United States tax on legacies does not apply to amounts less than $10,000. Over a hundred estates which are being settled in Lehigh County are affected by the decision, and many thousands of dollars are involved

THE NATIONAL GAME.

New York has signed the mute pitcher Taylor, of the Albany Club.

Waddell, of Pittsburg, has averaged more strike-outs than any pitcher.

Smith is not hitting now as he did when he first joined the New Yorks.

Meekin has not yet been dropped by Pittsburg. Manager Clarke thinks he is entitled to another try.

Nicols, of Boston, is of opinion that a pitcher should work about twice each week to be at his best.

The Brooklyn Club has strings on twelve players who are earning their salaries in the minor leagues.

Keeler, of Brooklyn, cuts off more long hits and gets less praise for doing it than any other star in the League.

Of the pitchers that have come into the National League from the minors this year, Scott, of Cincinnati, is by far the best.

Selbach, of New York, is at present playing the best left field in the League. He has made fourteen assists this season from left field.

When Hamilton, of Boston, was in his prime he could steal more than 100 bases in a season; nowadays that is a record for an entire team.

The batting averages of the League players are getting down to the old mark. The chances are that no player will hold .400 for the season.

Griffith, of Chicago, says that the Player's Union will make no demands. It simply will ask the magnates for certain concessions.

Jennings, of Brooklyn, is generally looked upon as the greatest first baseman the game ever has known. And that, too, after less than a season in the position.

Forfeited games all over the country are becoming monotonously frequent. Nine-tenths of them are due to player rows with umpires. Discipline in baseball seems to be going to the dogs.

CYCLING NOTES.

The coral roads of Bermuda ar the finest in the world for cycling.

Two hundred and fifty of the Paris police are mounted on bicycles.

In using resin to hold nuts, do not get any into the bearings, as it will clog them and is difficult to remove.

After patching a double-tire tube do not replace the tube without using soapstone or chalk, or when next the tube needs fixing it may not be possible to remove it.

Saddle soreness is almost always due to a badly adjusted saddle. The rider should first see that the saddle is level laterally, and then should experiment with the tilting until the correct and most comfortable position is found.

A minute puncture is most easily found by passing a sponge saturated in soapy water around the tire. The escaping air will raise a soap bubble over the punctured spot, and the difficult task of locating the puncture is accomplished.

To test a cyclometer start when the index shows an even tenth of a mile, and revolve the wheel seventy-two times. If the index then points to the next tenth the cyclometer is correct, but if over or under it is incorrect and should be returned to the maker.

Regarding the choice of gear or the distance to be covered in a day, the only safe rule in individual cases is for the rider to know his own strength or weakness and not allow himself to be led by vain and foolish emulation of those more vigorous or reckless than he to tax his powers and injure his constitution.

To remove an obstinate crank pin, support the crank shaft from underneath by a block of wood, lay a piece of copper or other soft metal at least an eighth of an inch thick on the thread end of the key, and strike it with the hammer. The soft metal will preserve the threads from injury, and may be used in the same manner to reset the key.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

President Diaz, of Mexico, draws $50,000 a year.

General Joseph Wheeler has asked the War Department to assign him to duty in China.

Lieutenant Richmond P. Hobson is at Tokio, Japan, to be treated for Oriental opthalmia.

President McKinley made his first visit to the capital on his wedding tour, in January, 1871.

Prince Herbert Bismarck has purchased an immense estate at Bokhorst, near Hademarschen, Germany.

Queen Victoria has approved the Earl of Hopetown as Governor-General of the new Australian Commonwealth.

United States Senator James W. Bradbury retires after forty years' service from the Board of Trustees of Bowdoin College.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, takes most of his exercise before breakfast, when he walks a mile or more every clear day.

Sir Henry M. Stanley has announced that with the expiration of his present term in the House of Commons he will retire from politics.

Cardinal Francis Satolli, the first papal delegate to the United States, has been appointed prefect of the propaganda by Pope Leo XIII.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, practices what he preaches in regard to the benefit of athletics by playing a game of golf nearly every day the weather permits.

Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, does not put much faith in formal reviews of the State militia, and therefore surprised the Masachusetts troops by appearing in their camp the other day unannounced and ordering an impromptu review.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

31			
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extras	$ —	@$	20
Firsts	19	@	19½
Thirds to seconds	17	@	18½
State—Thirds to firsts	15½	@	18½
State dairy, tubs, extras	—	@	19
Imitation creamery	16	@	18
Factory, firsts	—	@	15¾
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	9⅝	@	9¾
Small	9¾	@	9⅞
Part skims,good to prime	6	@	6½
Full skims	—	@	—
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	18	@	19
State and Penn	18	@	19
Western — Choice	15	@	15½
Southern	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow,choice,1899	2 07½	@	2 10
Medium, 1899	—	@	2 00
Pea, choice, 1899	2 17½	@	2 20
Red kidney, choice, 1899	—	@	2 05
White kidney,choice,1899	—	@	2 30
Yellow eye, 1899	2 17½	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	3 52½	@	3 55
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 07½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, Md., per crate	40	@	65
Astrakhan, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Huckleberries, per qt	5	@	9
Peaches, N. J., per basket	25	@	50
Pears, Scooter, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Plums, Botan, per qt	—	@	4
Raspberries, per qt	4	@	6
Currants, per qt	2½	@	4
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	6
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb	12	@	14
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	7	@	8
Ducks, per pair	50	@	60
Geese, per pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, per pair	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	5	@	9
Broilers, Phila., per lb	18	@	23
Fowls,State & Penn.,per lb	11	@	11½
Ducks, L. I. spring, per lb	10½	@	11
Geese, East. spring, per lb	14	@	16
Squabs, per doz	1 50	@	2 25
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, per lb	13½	@	14
1899, fair	—	@	11½
Pacific Coast—1899, choice	13	@	14
Common to fair	7	@	11
Old odds	—	@	—
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	87½	@	90
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½	@	85
Straw, long rye	72½	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, per bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Long Island, per bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Sweets, N. C., per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Onions—Orange Co.,per bag	75	@	1 25
Conn., red, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	60	@	65
Tomatoes, N. J., per box	50	@	1 25
String beans, per bag	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, per bbl	—	@	75
Cucumbers, per box	50	@	75
Peas, per bag	1 50	@	1 75
Cauliflowers, per bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Corn, Jersey, per 100	50	@	1 00
Egg plant, per box	75	@	1 00
Peppers, per bushel	50	@	65
Celery, per doz	10	@	50
Muskmelons, per bushel	75	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 00	@	4 40
Spring patents	4 25	@	4 65
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	84⅝
No. 2 red	—	@	82⅝
Corn—No. 2	44⅝	@	45⅜
Oats—No. 2 white	29	@	29½
Track mixed	27½	@	29
Rye—Western	59½	@	60
State	—	@	—
Lard, city	—	@	6.50c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7½	@	8½
Calves—City dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	4 55
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 50	@	6 55
Hogs—Live, per 100 lb	4 90	@	6 00
Country dressed	—	@	—

TOBACCO.

An occasional call for a lot of domestic or foreign to fill an order is about all there is doing in this market, and prices are entirely nominal.

BIG APPLE CROP EXPECTED.

Yield, It is Thought, May Amount to About 100,000,000 Barrels.

New York City (Special).—According to estimates based on reports from all parts of the United States, the apple crop this fall will be one of unusual size. Unless some unforeseen accident occurs, the crop will amount to about 100,000,000 barrels.

This is about three times the crop of last year, which was considered a pretty heavy crop, compared with the average of former years. But this is not the only wonderful thing about the year 1900, as far as fruit is concerned. Heretofore a heavy crop in the Eastern States was always accompanied by a failure of the crop in the West, and vice versa.

This year, however, the crop will be heavy both East and West. Europe also is looking forward to a heavy crop, and it will not be surprising to see a big slump in the price of this fruit.

Shortage in California Wheat.

Experts in Stockton, Cal., say that the wheat crop of California this season will fall far short of the estimates made six weeks or two months ago. This shortage is said to be due in some localities to several days of hot weather that swept over the State about the time the wheat was in what is termed the "milk."

Prospects For Big Peach Crop.

Investigation regarding the condition of the peach crop in New York State show that the yield will be unprecedented, and the growers claim the prices they are likely to receive will not pay for gathering the fruit.

A Blight on Sugar Beets.

A blight has affected the sugar beets of San Joaquin County, Cal., and not more than one-half a crop is expected.

NEGRO MURDERER SLAIN.

New Orleans Desperado Killed by the Frenzied Mob.

BURNED OUT OF HIDING PLACE.

The Assassin Killed and Wounded Assailants From Behind a Barricade—Burned Out of His Place of Refuge He Was Shot to Pieces—Scenes of Violence--Ten Killed and Many Hurt

New Orleans, La.—(Special).—After a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, in which he succeeded in killing Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, Andy Van Kuren, keeper of the police jail and Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy fatally wounding Corporal John F Lally, John Banville, former Policeman Frank H. Evans, A. S. Loclere, one of the leading confectioners of the city, and more or less seriously shooting several citizens, the negro desperado, Robert Charles, who killed Captain Day and Patrolman Lamb and badly wounded Officer Mora, was smoked out of his hiding place in the heart of the resident section of the city and literally shot to pieces.

The Thomy Lafon School, the most magnificent negro school in New Orleans, and thirty cottages occupied by colored people were burned by the mob. A complete list of the casualties shows that six negroes and four whites have been killed and ten negroes and twenty whites wounded since the trouble began.

The tragedy was one of the most remarkable in the history of the city and 20,000 persons, soldiers, policemen and citizens were gathered around the square in which Charles was finally put to death. Tremendous excitement reigned in New Orleans, as the battle went on between the police and citizens and the negro with his Winchester.

Sergeant Gabriel Porteous, one of the best-known officers on the force, and Sergeant John F. Lally, who has a fine record for bravery, were informed by a negro that Charles was in hiding in a house in Clio street, near Saratoga street. Determined to take him alive if possible, the officers summoned a number of patrolmen to their assistance and went to the house where Charles was supposed to be in concealment.

Before the officers were aware of their danger Charles, who was hidden behind a screen on the second floor of the building, raised his Winchester and began a furious and accurate fire. Lally fell with a bullet in the right side of his abdomen. Porteous was shot through the head and dropped dead across the body of Lally. The other policeman and the negro fled.

In the meantime Father Fitzgerald, of St. John's Church, was summoned to administer extreme unction to the police officers, who were lying in the alley. The priest responded promptly, and he was annointing the body of Porteous with Alfred J. Bloomfield, a young boy standing by his side, when Charles again appeared at the window.

The lad saw the negro at once and begged the desperado not to shoot him. Charles fired his Winchester again, and Bloomfield fell dead. The priest, unhurt, left the scene after pluckily performing the last offices for the dead officer.

In the meantime an immense throng had gathered, and schemes were set on foot to get Charles out of the building. Charles, however, did not propose to be captured without selling his life dearly. Time after time he came to the window, and as citizens, one by one, entered the alley, he blazed away at them.

At this time the extra police began to fire indiscriminately at the negro. Andy Van Kuren, keeper of the police jail, got a bullet in the body and fell dead. Just afterward H. H. Ball, an old man, was hit and mortally wounded. About the same time Frank Bertucci received a shot in the left shoulder, and J. W. Bofit got a bullet in the right hand.

At the moment of apparent indecision so one went to a neighboring grocery, purchased a can of oil and, pouring it over the rear steps of the building, applied a match, and soon the building was in flames.

So fiercely did the fire burn that it became evident that no human being could live in the house, and picked men from the police, special squads and members of the militia stationed themselves about the building in order to pick the desperado as he attempted to get out.

A young soldier, Adolph Anderson, was one of the first to see Charles as he ran down the steps leading to the second story. Charles ran across the yard and entered the second room. He fired several times at Anderson, who was armed with a Winchester rifle.

Anderson shot the negro in the breast, and he fell and died soon afterward. As soon as the negro fell numbers of persons, armed with Winchesters and revolvers, rushed in and fired into the body.

There were then loud howls that the body should be taken to a vacant square in the vicinity and publicly burned. At this instant, however, a big squad of police dashed up in a patrol wagon. The police promptly pushed the crowd aside, picked up the body and threw it into the patrol wagon. The driver whipped up his horses and the wagon started off with 5000 people running after it and clamoring for the cremation of the body of the desperado. The wagon was fleeter than the mob, and it made its way ultimately in safety to Police Headquarters.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Miners in Porcupine District Find Themselves in British Territory.

Believe That Recent Surveys Have Lost a Large Slice of What is Rightfully American Land.

Skagway, Alaska (Special).—The work of delimiting the provisional boundary in the disputed Alaska-Canadian territory having been completed in that part crossing the Dalton Trail and touching the Porcupine district, the Americans in the district find that they have lost a large part of what they believed was rightfully American territory.

The survey has been run and the monuments have been set within the last few weeks by O. H. Tittman, of Washington, and W. F. King, of Ottawa, and assistants, who have simply followed instructions set forth in the modus vivendi agreed to provisionally some months ago by Secretary Hay, on the part of the United States, and British representatives, after the adjournment of the Joint High Commission.

The survey and demarkation of the line leave nearly one-half of the Porcupine gold mines in British territory, and it has been the general opinion for a long time that the mines—in fact, the entire Porcupine district—were on the American side. Much of the Dalton toll road, leading to Porcupine City, now lies within Canadian territory also; that is, it is on the Canadian side of the iron monuments set on the provisional line.

The American miners in the Porcupine district, having watched the development of the late work of delimiting and marking the boundary, were so aroused over the result of so much of the mining district being left on the British side that they were not long in addressing a protest to President McKinley. Copies of the protest have been sent to the Chambers of Commerce of Seattle, Skagway, San Francisco and Portland, with a request for co-operation. The Porcupine placer mines, it is estimated, will yield $250,000 this year.

CHINA PREPARES FOR WAR.

The Entire Empire Gets Ready to Drive Out All the Foreigners.

London (By Cable). — Preparations are being made from one end of China to the other for war against the world.

Southern Chinese troops are moving to join the main army gathered to oppose the advance of the allies to Pekin. This army is said to number 300,000 men.

The Viceroy of Wu-Chang says he fears he will be unable to restrain his troops. Viceroy Tak-Su, at Canton,

has issued an imperial decree calling on all Viceroys and Governors to prepare for war.

Every missionary in China has been ordered to take refuge at once either at Shanghai or Hong Kong.

ELEVEN NEGROES DROWNED.

One of Them Rocked the Skiff—All Went Down in the Upset That Followed.

Birmingham, Ala. (Special) — Eleven negroes working on a Government lock in the Warrior River, near Akron, Ala., were drowned while crossing the river in a skiff. George Moore, one of the negroes, to frighten the others, began rocking the skiff, and it dipped a couple of times. This really frightened the negroes. A panic followed, and the skiff upset. All the negroes were thrown into the river.

They went to the bottom, and all were drown before assistance could be given them. The negroes were mostly strangers in that part of the State. Their names are George Moore, Sam Anderson, Tom Beason, Tom Johnson, Abe Sanders, Ransom Smith, Louis Jones, Fred Davis, Remus Tartt and Tod Hicks.

Chamberlain's African Policy Attacked.

A sharp attack was made in the House of Commons at London upon the South African policy of Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, who was sustained by a large majority.

PLOT TO FREE AN ARCHIST

Woman Defeats an Attempt to Release Alexander Berkman.

MUSIC AROUSED HER SUSPICION

A Tunnel More Than 200 Feet Long Dug From a Cellar to the Walls of the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny, Penn.—Work Given Up After Warnings Had Been Given.

Pittsburg, Penn. (Special.) — An extensive plot to release prisoners from the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny was disclosed by the discovery of a tunnel more than 200 feet long extending from a cellar in a house under a forty-five-foot street, and for more than 150 feet under another street parallel with the penitentiary wall. It is supposed that the conspirators were frightened away by a cave-in of the tunnel. Anachistic documents found in the house lead to the supposition that the release of Alexander Berkman the Anarchist who shot H. C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company, was sought.

The penitentiary fronts on the Ohio River. On the east side is Sterling street running north from the stream. Running east and west along the north wall of the prison and ending on Sterling street is Refuge street. Kerr street runs parallel with Sterling street, but begins only at the north wall of the prison, at a point on Refuge street 250 feet from Sterling.

About the end of April a man giving the name of Thomas Brown, of Chicago, tried to buy a house from an Allegheny citizen, John Brown, the house being at the corner of Kerr and Refuge streets. The parties could not agree on terms, so the stranger bought a house, No. 28 Sterling street, from John C. Langfitt, a penitentiary guard, forty feet across from and opposite to the gate of the penitentiary used for the exit and entrance of wagons. The purchaser paid $250 down, and agreed to make another payment on July 25. The next day neighbors saw two men and two women move into the house with a piano, a bed and two cots, a gasolene stove and a few chairs. One of the women, a tall, handsome, black-haired, middle-aged woman, was an excellent singer and piano player. She played and sang all day and late into the night.

More than two months passed and no more furniture came into the house, this made the neighbors suspicious. Miss Letitia McCarthy, a spinster, having heard the whirring of some kind of machinery, told Policeman Jake Young, who told Warden Wright, of the penitentiary. A few nights before this, on July 5, a special delivery letter had been brought to the house, and the next day the piano and voice were heard no more and none of the inmates of the house was seen.

Warden Wright strengthened the guard on the wall and in the yard and reissued the old instructions that in case of a hole appearing in the ground water from one of the twenty fire plugs was to be turned in to drown out any persons who might be in a tunnel. Wednesday was the time set for the second payment on the house. Thomas Brown did not appear and the following day Warden Wright sent for the Allegheny detectives, and Philip McDonough, and Leon Einstein went to the house, accompanied by Langfit, who opened the door with an extra key.

In a pantry off the kitchen was a buggy wheel supplied with a crank fitted with a broad tire and a belt which operated a fan. From the fan a length of galvanized pipe was let through one floor into the cellar. In one corner of the cellar was a cupboard, and there the detectives lifted up a trap door and discovered a tunnel.

Michael Redmon, a policeman, and Ferguson, the chief engineer of the prison, entered the tunnel. It was three feet high and two and a half feet wide. On hands and knees they crawled forty feet under Sterling street and reached the piling which supports the five-foot stone wall of the prison. Here the passage took an offset and for 161 feet more than two men followed it. The detectives were operating the fans upstairs, but still the foul air which had accumulated in the nearly three weeks that work had been suspended in the tunnel drove the explorers out. They could not turn around and they backed out.

In the tunnel the men found a dry battery electric light. In two places they found electric push buttons and bells, which communicated with buttons and bells in the kitchen and in the parlor alongside the piano. It was plain that the woman at the piano could exchange signals with the men in the tunnel and that the playing and singing was largely intended to drown the sound of the fan. Most of the digging had evidently been done with a "silent digger," a crescent-shaped piece of stel with two handles, which could cut down the loaming soil expeditiously.

The theory is expressed that the conspirators intended to blow down 200 feet of the walls with dynamite while the prisoners were exercised in the supposition that in the excitement Berkman could be slippped into the house. A new suit of clothes that would fit him was found in one of the bedrooms.

Camps All in Good Condition.

Surgeon-General Sternberg returned to the War Department at Washington after an extended trip of inspection of the different camps and hospitals in the United States. He reports them all in excellent condition

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUGUST 5.

Subject: Jesus and the Children, Matt. xviii., 1-14 — Golden Text: x., 14— Memory Verses, 12-14 — Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "At the same time." After Peter had returned from paying tribute. "Who is the greatest?" Such is blind human nature; always desiring to be made prominent. A spirit of jealousy was probably creeping in. They had seen Peter specially favored; and Peter, James and John had lately been honored above the rest by being with Him in the mount. "In the kingdom of heaven." They still view the kingdom of Christ as a temporal one, and the real import of their question is, Whom do you expect to honor by giving the first place in your government? What seductive dreams of greatness and glory arose before these Galilean fishermen as the nearest followers of the great King! And yet the greatness of which they talked was small indeed when compared with the greatness Jesus actually put upon them.

2. "Called a little child unto Him." The child was old enough to walk. Jesus proposes to teach them by means of an object-lesson. He corrects their false ideas about greatness, and shows them that spiritual excellence and not outward splendor or authority constitutes true greatness in His kingdom. "If any man desires to be first, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all." The very desire to be first makes him last in the very nature of things. The self-seeking spirit leads to Satan's kingdom, not to Christ's. It is the spirit that leads downward instead of to heaven. It is our duty, however, to do the very best we can in everything, and to seek by every possible means to increase our usefulness. No one should be willing to be a cipher in God's work. "Set him in the midst. Jesus then took the child in His arms. This made the lesson very forcible. The little child was their teacher. A child is completely free from folly, and the mania for glory, and from envy, and contentiousness, and all such passions.

3. "Except ye be converted." The word here rendered "be converted" means "turn about so as to face in the other direction." It always signifies a radical and complete change in method, spirit, or course. "And become as little children." Humble, teachable, obedient and trustful. "Ye shall not enter." There is no way into the kingdom of grace only by the door of humility. The proud and haughty cannot enter. They must humble themselves.

4. "Whosoever." All have equal privileges. "Shall humble himself." None but the lowly are in the kingdom, and the lowliest in the kingdom are the greatest. To be humble is not to disparage one's self, but to use whatever we have in the humblest service. "The same is greatest." Selfishness is the root of all sin. It "dims the crown and diminishes the throne of those who would otherwise be great." True humility is one of the surest marks of true greatness.

5. "Whoso shall receive." That is, shall show kindness to, shall help and care for. "One such little child." This refers not only to actual children (Luke 9:48), but also to Christ's followers who have a humble, childlike spirit. "In My name." Out of love to Me and for My sake. "Receiveth Me." Jesus considers Himself treated as we treat His little ones.

6. "Shall offend." Whoso shall cause one of My little ones to stumble and to fall into sin. Our Lord does not mean vexing them or making them angry; but tempting them or leading them into evil. There are many ways, such as tempting to lie, to drink intoxicating drinks, suggesting religious doubts, breaking down religious habits, sneering at the strictness of Sabbath-keeping and of obedience to parents. "It were better." This shows the heinousness of the offence. "That a millstone." A very large stone. "About his neck, etc." Drowning in the sea was a punishment used among the ancients. The condemned persons either had heavy stones tied about their necks, or were rolled up in sheets of lead. It was a dreadful and inevitable ruin.

7. "Woe unto the world." Or, alas, for the world. It is the opinion of some that this word is used to express sorrow and concern. "Because of occasions of stumbling." (R. V.) Because there are so many temptations and stumbling blocks put before men—so many things to lead men downward. "It must needs be." In this world that is so full of sin and wickedness those who serve Christ will be tempted; there will be all sorts of temptations presented to them. "Woe to that man through whom the occasion cometh." (R. V.) Woe to the man who is guilty of the awful crime of leading others down to hell. He that sins himself it weak; but he that leads others into sin is devilish. It is a fiend's business. How this applies to the saloon-keeper, as well as to many others, and what an answer to the old excuse that if I do not do the wrong thing somebody else will. Each man is personally responsible for his own actions.

8, 9. "If thy hand, foot, eye causeth thee to stumble." (R. V.) If objects as dear to thee as these most valuable and precious members of the body cause thee to stumble and to fall into sin. "Cut them off and cast them from thee." No halfway measure will answer. The pleasing thing, if hurtful, must be given up and renounced. It is of no use to try to regulate and moderate; safety lies only in entire abstinence. Other people may retain the limb, but you cannot. If the thing hurts your religious life, off with it. He is a fool who insists on keeping a mortified limb, which will kill him. "Into the hell of fire." (R. V.) The literal Gehenna was a valley to the south of Jerusalem, a former scene of Moloch worship, and later the place where the refuse of the city was burned with perpetual fires. This fire is the symbol of terrible torment, which is awaiting the finally impenitent; and it will be an "everlasting," "eternal" fire.

10. "Despise not." As though they were beneath your notice. "Little ones." The weakest and most lowly of those who believe in Christ. "In heaven their angels." The angels in heaven, who behold the face of the Father have a peculiar charge over them. How dear must these "little ones" be to God and how great the peril of those who offend them.

11. "Son of Man is come." Jesus came to save sinners. This verse is omitted in R. V.

12. "One of them be gone astray, etc." The lost sheep is a type of one straying away from the fold of Christ into sin. He immediately leaves the ninety and nine in a place of safety, and goes into the mountains, into the difficult and dangerous places and seeks the straying one.

13. "He rejoiceth more." That sheep was of no more value than the other sheep. It was its rescue that caused the joy.

Teachings. — Those things that seem great to men are very small in the sight of God. There will never be any contention about greatness among those who have right views concerning it.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Baby Hammocks.

Baby hammocks, a comparatively modern addition to the hammock line, are now made in some variety and commonly sold. The newest thing among them is one provided with a stand upon which it can be spread and supported and swung. The stand is a framework that can be readily put together and as easily taken apart; folded it is like a bundle of sticks, which can be put into a trunk; it can be set up on a veranda or lawn or anywhere. The little hammocks are made in different colors and finished with a trim valance.

A Hint for the Refrigerator.

Nothing should be put into the refrigerator until it has become cold. Warm meat, warm vegetables should be left standing on a table until they are cool before putting them into the refrigerator; otherwise there is likely to be a strange mingling of flavors. It is also a poor policy to store cooked onions or any vegetable that is likely to communicate its taste in with the other food. If there is any disagreeable odor in the refrigerator, a small saucer of charcoal placed within will do much toward cleansing the air.

A Simple Menu for Breakfast.

For the housekeeper who is in doubt a decidedly simple menu for breakfast may prove acceptable. The morning meal might begin with iced pineapple, which is hunger-provoking in itself. Fruit, by the way, is just as well eaten at the close as at the beginning of breakfast. Some folks disparage fruit in the morning, because, so they say, it destroys the appetite for other dishes. If that is the case in one personal experience, she should promptly transfer its place from the first to the last of the meal. But whether or not the pineapple leads, chicken hash makes an excellent, substantial dish. With fried tomatoes as an accompaniment, and with coffee or whatever one chooses to drink, the breakfast is complete. In making the chicken hash put a little of the chicken broth into a pan and add three raw potatoes cut into small pieces. If the potatoes are large use but two. Let them cook for ten or twelve minutes, then add the chicken cut into small pieces and mix well. A whole pepper chopped and added as an improvement. Season to taste and serve on toast. The tomatoes are either quartered or sliced and are fried in hot butter. When sliced it is well to dip them into beaten egg and into crumbs before frying. When quartered they need no such treatment, but should be covered with flour.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES

Colbert Sauce—Put into a saucepan one cup of white cream sauce; add to it very gradually one tablespoonful of stock; mix well together, remove from the fire, then squeeze in the juice of half a sound lemon and add one teaspoonful of chopped parsley when serving.

Strawberry and Pineapple Cream—To a quart of good cream just beginning to freeze add three quarters of a cup of chopped pineapple and three-quarters of a cup of crushed strawberries, each of which have had a scant half cup of sugar sprinkled over two hours previously. Continue to turn the crank until stiff and serve within a half hour.

Old Virginia Spoonbread—Scald one cup of cornmeal with three of boiling water; add two eggs, well beaten, three cups of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of soda and one of salt. Melt one teaspoonful of lard and add it last. Bake slowly in a yellow bowl or pudding dish. This is the famous Virginia spoonbread, so popular at the White Sulphur springs. Delicious.

Slepice, or Chicken in Batter—Prepare a chicken for frying. Have sufficient butter or lard in the frying pan so hot that a blue smoke begins to appear. Take two well-beaten eggs, two or three spoonfuls of milk and beat into a smooth, thin batter; add a small pinch of salt. Dip each piece of chicken into this batter and fry a nice brown in the hot lard. A handsome dish and a good one.

Tapioca Cherries—Soak a cupful of pearl tapioca over night. Put on the fire with one pint of boiling water; simmer slowly until the tapioca is perfectly clear; add a pinch of salt; stone a quart of sour cherries, stir into the boiling tapioca; add a cupful of sugar, or more if necessary. Remove from the fire, turn into a dish and set away to cool. Serve cold with whipped cream, slightly sweetened. This is worth trying.

SHORTEST ROAD TO BALLOT REFORM

Chauncey F. Black Advocates the Proposition of a Non-Partisan Constitutional Convention.

COMMENDS QUAY'S ATTITUDE.

Sound Money Democrats of Pennsylvania Decide to Vote the Full Republican Ticket, Which Gives a Death Blow to Legislative Fusion on the United States Senatorship.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, July 31.—Ballot reform may be one of the important state issues in the coming campaign. There is reason to believe, however, that this may be eliminated from the partisan contest, if the leaders of the different elements continue to express sentiments in accord with those uttered within the last few days. Col. Quay, in a recent public declaration, went on record in favor of the most sweeping reforms in the matter of a secret ballot and an absolutely fair return of the votes cast, and he also advocated personal registration of voters. He gave it as his opinion that these reforms could only be had within a reasonable time by the calling of a non-partisan convention, which would amend the present constitution so as to permit the requisite legislation to be passed before the adjournment of the next legislature. It would be necessary for the legislature which convenes in January next to pass an act providing for the immediate calling of a constitutional convention. Such a convention being held without delay would permit of the introduction of such bills in the general assembly as would be required to carry out the purposes of the framers of the constitution.

GOVERNOR BLACK'S ATTITUDE.

It was, therefore, noteworthy that last week former Lieutenant Governor Chauncey F. Black, one of the most respected and distinguished members of the Democratic party in this state, came out boldly in favor of the holding of a convention to revise the constitution in order to reform the voting system of the commonwealth.

In a carefully prepared statement for publication he gave the objections to following the antiquated method of leaving this problem of ballot reform to be solved by the state legislature under the existing constitution. He referred to the fact that John Wanamaker, in at least two of his public speeches, advocated this convention idea as the only plan by which ballot reform could be obtained, and he referred at some length to the failures of the past, declaring that the ballot law now in force in this state is a fraud, and then recounted the abuses that have grown up under the present system.

Governor Black then pointed to declarations from John Wanamaker in November, 1899, and again in March, 1900, on the subject of ballot reform and quoted him as having said on the last occasion mentioned:

"I, therefore, address myself to the people of Pennsylvania, to all qualified electors without distinction of party, whose lives, liberties and property lie today at the mercy of irresponsible political machines and their powerful secret and corrupt allies, and ask them to unite in the nomination and election of candidates for the legislature pledged to vote for a fair, non-partisan act calling a constitutional convention for immediate ballot reform, the substance and essential provisions of which shall be embodied in the fundamental law beyond the reach of corporate or machine power."

QUOTES COLONEL QUAY.

Continuing, Governor Black said:

"And now comes Mr. Quay, the accepted chief of the regular Republican party, not only with a candid admission of the scandalous state of affairs and the universal demand for a change, but with a carefully devised and specific program for a constitutional convention as the only means of certain and immediate relief. He declares that the legislature, under the present constitution, has no power to pass a personal registration law for the cities or to provide a secret ballot, while any voter may take another into the booth to attest his ticket: that the pending amendments are not madatory; that even if, after a long and expensive process, they are adopted and incorporated in the constitution, they do not, of themselves, effect a reform, but leave the whole matter dependent upon the will of future legislatures which, as all our experience shows, are little likely to abate abuses that inure to the profit of powerful corporate or private interests.

"Thus we have the intellectual and responsible chiefs of the two divisions of the Republican party," remarked Governor Black, after quoting Col. Quay at length, "in unison upon this most important of all public questions in our state. Mr. Quay, after due consideration, magnanimously and unequivocally accepts Mr. Wanamaker's proposition for an immediate and radical reform by the only means available. He not only accepts it, but he pledges himself and, as far as he can, his party to a fair, non-partisan constitutional convention bill like that of 1872. Here we have the perfect model, the Buckalew bill, under which assembled a convention embodying the very highest wisdom and purest public morality of the commonwealth, and in which not a partisan word was uttered from beginning to end.

CITY MACHINES REBUKED.

"What right has any one to doubt Mr. Quay's sincerity? He is the unquestioned head of the ruling party in this state. He cannot afford to palter with the people, and, in this case it would be an act of rank and gratuitous folly. The Democrats of the nation have tested the value of Mr. Quay's word on more than one critical occasion when it cost him dearly to keep it, and they have never found reason to regret their trust. Whatever else he is or aims to be, he is not a faith breaker. He must intend only what he says, since he voluntarily ties himself down to an exact and open scheme for an honest 'non-partisan constitutional convention for immediate ballot reform,' whereby he doubtless hopes his party may be relieved from the shame and scandal of the present situation. Shall we doubt the sincerity of a great and responsible leader of the dominant party who has every personal and party reason for effecting the reform at the earliest possible moment and who accepts and indorses the only possible method of effecting it as suggested by his only formidable rival and join ourselves in tender trust with petty bosses of city machines who have a plain interest in defeating the reform and who, to that end, talk about accomplishing it by acts of the legislature, or by futile single amendments. Mr. Quay's sincerity will probably be shown in a manner which will put to shame those who have so indecently impugned it. Should the authorities of his party, its state committee and its candidates for the legislature pledge themselves, as he and other responsible leaders have already done, there will be no question left. The regular Republican party has the power to produce the reform for which Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Quay stand and, inasmuch as the 450,000 Democrats in the state are deeply interested in it, I see no reason why we should not make it unanimous, and have at once this fair, non-partisan constitutional convention which all sensible people agree is the only way out."

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic Society of Pennsylvania, held at Harrisburg last week, resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the proposition for the holding of a non-partison convention.

DEATH BLOW TO FUSION.

The Democratic advocates of fusion on legislative tickets in Pennsylvania were evidently greatly disappointed at the action of the sound money Democrats at their national conference held at Indianapolis last week. These representative men of the Democratic party resent Bryan's domination of their party organization. They are, of course, unalterably opposed to the 16 to 1 declaration on the silver issue and are determined to stamp out the radical element in the national Democracy at the coming election. They wisely concluded not to fritter away their strength on a third ticket, but resolved to make no nominations for president and vice president. This leaves every sound money Democrat free to support the whole Republican ticket, as most of them will do. There is to be no half way measures resorted to this time. Every man must take one position or the other. He must be either for Bryan and Stevenson and free silver at 16 to 1 or for McKinley and Roosevelt and sound money.

Thousands of Democrats in the Keystone state have determined that the only way to wipe out Bryanism from their party is to vote the entire Republican ticket this fall. They will not be content to vote simply for the Republican presidential electors. They know that the Democratic machine of Pennsylvania is under the absolute control of James M. Guffey, who is Bryan's personal representative in this state. To vote simply for the Republican presidential electors and support the balance of the Democratic ticket, the gold Democrats say, would be simply playing into the hand of the Bryan Democracy. They know that McKinley will carry Pennsylvania and that Guffey is merely seeking to elect free silver candidates for congress and members of the legislature who will help him in his aspirations to go to the United States senate through fusion with the insurgent Republicans. Guffey's deal, they assert, is that the insurgents will elect him to the United States senate on condition that he will aid the insurgent Republicans in their efforts to disrupt the present Republican organization and help them name a millionaire Philadelphian as successor to Boies Penrose in the United States senate. They declare that the insurgents know they will not have enough strength in the coming legislature to elect one of their number to succeed Col. Quay.

The insurgents must therefore unite with the Democrats to defeat the nominee of the Republican caucus on the United States senatorship next January.

The decision of sound money Democrats in Pennsylvania to vote the full Republican ticket practically ends the fusion movement on the United States senatorship

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Three Gates of Gold.

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale some one to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, three gates of gold.

These narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"
Then "Is it needful?" in your mind.
Give thankful answer, and the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"

And if to reach your lips at last
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell the tale nor fear
What the result of speech may be.

—Evangelist.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 5—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—The evil of envy.—Luke xv, 25-32.

THE PARABLE.

The parable of the elder brother is so overshadowed by that of the prodigal son, with which it is connected, that it is little studied. Yet in most Bible students the spirit of the elder brother is more often found than that of the prodigal son. Many of us may not be prodigals in the sense of the younger brother. Few of us can say that we have nothing of the spirit of the elder brother. The elder son, in the parable, comes in from the field to hear merrymaking over the return of his brother. When told what it meant by a servant, who seemed to know more about the household affairs than the son, he was angry and would not go in. His father, as loving and tender with him as with the other, came out and entreated him, showing him that his course was fitting, and that it did no injustice to him. Whether he was convinced or not we do not know. Let us hope that we, as elder brothers, may be.

THE INTERPRETATION.

Whom does the elder brother represent? This has ever been a perplexing question, to which various answers have been given, ranging from the angels down to the opinion that he represents no particular class, but a spirit that characterizes men of all classes. Bearing in mind that a parable cannot be significant in all its details, there is no difficulty in seeing in the elder brother the scribes and Pharisees, whom Jesus undoubtedly had in mind. They certainly did possess the spirit of the elder brother, and it was this envious spirit in them that Christ wanted to condemn. It is difficult to explain how Christ could make God say to them, "All that I have is thine," but this is only a secondary feature of the parable and may be understood conditionally. Christ for the moment may have been willing to grant their claim that they were the true children of God, that he might condemn in them the spirit that took offense when God was gentle and forgiving toward others than themselves.

The elder brother is the personification of envy. 1. We can see in him the root of envy. Envy has its root in a false self esteem. It was self conceit in the Pharisees that made them complain when Jesus associated with sinners. It was egotism in the elder brother that made him criticise the merrymaking in honor of his brother's return. They looked upon these actions toward others as an affront toward themselves, and they did so because they had a false estimate of themselves. Praise of another is not condemnation of us. Appreciation of another is not a depreciation of us. If we learn, in honor, to prefer another to ourselves, envy will be destroyed at its root. 2. We see the evil and injustice of envy. It was wrong and unjust for the elder son to condemn his father. The father was not robbing him to feast his brother. Even if the Pharisees had been as faithful to God as they professed to be, God meant no offense to them in welcoming sinners and in being willing to forgive them. Envy is always unjust—unjust to the envious and unjust to the envied. It makes thousands of lives miserable that should be happy. Let us, in the mind of Jesus, learn to think less of ourselves and more of others, and we will be less sensitive to our own merits and less likely to have our lives made miserable because of envy.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Let the leader explain the parable, and then have a voluntary discussion of the topic.

BIBLE READINGS.

Job v, 2; Ps. xxxvii, 1-11; Prov. xxiv, 1-17, 18; xxvii, 4; Eccl. iv, 4; Math. xxvii, 15-18; Acts vii, 9, 10; I Cor. xiii, 1-13; Jas. iii, 16; I Pet. ii, 1-3.

What Is Christian Life?

It is doing faithfully every day what the Lord wants us to do. Some think if they attend to the more important duties the little duties can be neglected and it doesn't matter when Sunday is past if they deal unjustly, deviate from truth, lose their temper, speak the unkind word and join the world in pursuit of pleasure. Such are in error. Christian life is serving God in every daily act, and it is our everyday life that reveals exactly what kind of Christians we are. To grow strong in Christian character and experience we should do everything heartily as unto the Lord. The Master whom we serve does not want lukewarm servants. Such will exert no influence for His cause. "Up and doing" should be the Christian motto, through Christ, who strengtheneth us. The Christian life is not only one of working and exemplifying, but of waiting and hoping and looking for better things and running with patience the race that is set before you.—H. L. Jackson.

A Wrong Name.

It is a sorry day for Christian faith when we call things religious that have become so cruel that they cease to be human.—Rev. E. L. Rexford D. D.

Nothing More So.

Is there anything more uncommon than common sense—even sanctified common sense?—Christian Standard.

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